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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIII NO. 194 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

Orthodoxy Runs Amok In Gujarat

EDEN-LAVAL AGREEMENT?

Last Chance Of Peaceful Settlement Of Abyssinian Tangle

PARIS STAGE SET

PARIS: August 14.

It is understood that Capt. Eden and M. Laval have reached an agreement on important points required in preparation for the Three-Power Conference opening on August 16.

The Ministers are agreed firstly, to treat the Italo-Ethiopian dispute strictly within the frame-work of the League of Nations, and secondly, there should be no question of French mediation between Britain and Italy.

Both the Ministers expressed deep concern for the preservation of peace and the fulfilment of the League obligations, agreeing that the tripartite conversations offer the last chance of a peaceful settlement before the League Council itself meets on September 4.—Reuter's Special.

(EARLIER NEWS ON PAGE 7).

WYATT INJURES HIS FINGER

[redacted]ust 14.
[redacted]his left
[redacted]all from
[redacted]e left the
field for [redacted]-ray examination of his injured little finger, which he could not use.

Bowes also strained a tendon of his ankle while playing against the Warwicks, and he is resting from the present match, but hopes to be fit for the Test match with South Africans.—

The examination of Wyatt's finger revealed no fracture and [redacted] resumed batting later. The [redacted] had caused temporary para- [redacted] Essex is playing.

[redacted]my Lieut. Stephenson was [redacted] a worthy substitute for [redacted] Stephenson, taking three of the first four wickets for eleven runs. Stephenson made the ball swing, finally returning an analysis of 23.1|2|66|7. He got out Rowan, Nource, Wade, Williams, Langtons Balaskas and Crisp Hammond opened quickly scoring three fours from Owen Smith when he, scored 45 and completed his 2,000 of the season. His century took two hours. He stayed at the wickets for 145 minutes during which he reached boundary 11 times.—Reuter's Special.

SITUATION GRAVE IN PATNA

Roads In District Breached At Several Places

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Aug. 14.

Detailed reports about floods now available show, rivers Poonpoon, Morhar, Dardha and Bhutahi have overflooded with the result that the lowlying portions of no less than seven important roads in Patna District are under water. The District Engineer, Patna reports that owing to the rise of the Poonpoon. and the local heavy rain, water was rushing, though slowly, towards Patna Gulzarbagh band.

It appears the situation is graver in Bihar in the sub-division of Patna District where a part of the Patna-Ranchi road and parts of almost every important road in that sub-division are under water and have been breached in several places. The Patna-Ranchi road have been breached between Bihar and Girick in about 30 feet length. The breach on Bihar-Bargigha road is also 25 feet in length. Water as high as eight feet is reported passing on several causeways on some of the roads. Four boats are being despatched to Bihar by the chairman of the Patna District Board.

So far there is no danger as the report says, the Sone and the Ganges are still low.

Let Britain Foot Burma's Debt Bill

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES TO INDIA

Council Attacks Adjustment Proposed By Tribunal

The report of the Indo-Burma Financial Tribunal was subjected to vigorous attacks in the Burma Legislative Council during a two-day debate which concluded on Wednesday. Several motions were tabled bearing on the proposed adjustment of Burma's liabilities to India on the date of separation and the method and proportion of their discharge. The proposals were condemned as having been arbitrarily fixed and as having no relation to facts.

Let Britain Pay

Opinion was expressed that Burma should not be saddled with debts accruing in her name on account of the Burmese Wars. Besides resolutions seeking modification of the method and period in which to complete the payments, the Council adopted a resolution by a majority of 20 to 9, recommending that the British Government should bear the responsibility for Burma's liabilities accruing on the date of separation.

Walk-Out

Earlier, during the debate on Wednesday, Members of the People's Party staged a walk-out as a protest against the refusal of permission by the President to move for the total rejection of the Tribunal's Report.

PEOPLE'S PARTY WALKS OUT

RANGOON, August 14.

In Burma Council when the debate on the Financial Tribunal report was resumed to-day shortly after 12 o'clock all members of Dr. Bamaw's party led by Mr. U. Thi, the whip, walked out protesting against the action of the leader of the House for not giving his consent to Mr. U. Maung Gyi (Bamaw's party) to move his motion rejecting the tribunal report "in toto."

Mr. U. Maung Maung Gyi (same party) while walking out said that he withdrew his three motions which were moved yesterday as they were moved without the consent of the party but did not ask permission of the president for withdrawal before leaving the Chamber. Yesterday the president disallowed a motion for the rejection of the tribunal report on a point of order raised by the leader of the House that when the mover was called to move his motion he was not in his seat therefore at a later stage he was debarred from moving his motion.

Mr U. Ba Than (peoples' party) moved another resolution fixing the period of repayment as sixty years, the first instalment being payable five years after separation.

A two-day debate on the report of the Financial Tribunal concluded carrying seven resolutions and rejecting one. All the Burmese Parties condemned the report as not being fair to Burma in its recommendations while Mr J. Tait said that the European commercial community recognized the award and accepted it as the best possible solution to the problem that bristled with difficulties.

Among the resolutions passed five were by Messrs. U Ba, Than Min, Oh U So, Nyun U. Kya Gaing and U Saw and were carried without division.

Mr. U. Maung Maung Gyi's first resolution demanding 90 years for repayment of liabilities was lost without division, while his second resolution fixing 5 per cent. ratio was carried without a dissentient vote.

His third resolution recommending to the Government of Britain to bear all of Burma's financial liabilities to India, was carried by 20 votes to 9, the European bloc voting against it. The Indians, excepting Mr. Ganga Singh, did not participate in either the debate or the voting.

Earlier when the President asked the sense of the House about Mr. U. Maung Gyi's three resolutions it refused to grant leave for withdrawal and consequently they were put to vote.

The Council was then prorogued.—A.P.

CINE-MANAGER SHOT DEAD

Allegation Against Govt. Servant

BAREILLY, August 14.

An unconfirmed report of the alleged murder of a Cinema-Manager under peculiar circumstances, comes from Badaun.

It is reported that last Monday evening the Manager reproached a certain Government servant for making a regular practice of enjoying the cinema shows free. Thereupon the man went away, and is alleged to have returned with a revolver and shot the manager dead on the cinema premises, while the show was running on. The alleged assailant was immediately over-powered and handed over to the Police. Details are lacking.—United Press.

OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK FOR RUBBER

Restriction Scheme Has Begun To Work, Says Malayan Delegate

(SPECIAL CABLE).

SINGAPORE, August 14.

Mr. V.A. Lowinger, one of the Malayan delegates to the International Rubber Regulation Committee, in his speech on rubber restriction said: "The International Committee estimated with the present quota of 65 per cent., provided there is no great change in the world economics, there would be reduction, beginning from July 1, 1935 of 200,000 tons, per annum." He hoped as the stocks receded the prices would improve and give the producers a reasonable profit and at the same time, would not bleed the consumer also. He refused to give any indication as to what such price should be. It has taken two years for restriction on tin to reduce the stocks to normal proportions. The restriction on rubber is only a year old and is now considered to have reached the stage where it is beginning to take effect.

Raid And Loot Of Harijan Quarters

SOCIAL BOYCOTT PROCLAIMED

Sabarmati Party Meets With Caste Hindu Violence

AHMEDABAD: August 14.

Several inmates of Mahatma Gandhi's Harijan Ashram, proceeded to the village of Kavitha, in Ahmedabad District, where caste-Hindus are reported to have proclaimed a social boycott of Harijans as the latter admitted their children in the village school.

THREAT TO KILL!

They tried to persuade the caste-Hindus to lift the social boycott of Harijans, but the former got enraged and pelted stones at the Harijans and threatened to kill them.

They also proclaimed a social boycott of those caste-Hindus, who sympathised with the Harijans.

RAID AND LOOT.

Next day, it is stated, about 200 caste-Hindus raided the Harijan quarters at which the Harijans fled away and it is alleged that the caste-Hindus freely looted the Harijan houses.

The Harijans have sought Police protection.——A. P.

DEATH FOR NAGATA'S MURDERER

Japanese Courtmartial Passes Sentence

(SPECIAL CABLE).

TOKIO, August 14.

Lieutenant-Colonel Aizawa, Nagata's murderer, has been courtmartialled and, it is understood, is sentenced to death under the Civil Military Law.

MOSEL RELEASED UNCONDITIONALLY

BERLIN, August 14.

Mr. Mosel, the British businessman in Germany, has been unconditionally released. Although under no compulsion, he immediately returned to England.—Reuter.

WANTED TRAINED TEACHERS

A Khandwa Grievance

(From Our Correspondent.)

KHANDWA, August 12.

It is a happy augury that some of the prominent towns-people of Khandwa have taken practical steps to form a Ratepayers' Association. From a perusal of the names of the members who have consented to serve on its committee, it is hoped that it could have a useful successful career.

The Khandwa Municipality spends a fair proportion of its income on education, viz., primary and secondary and gets a substantial grant from the provincial revenues. From inquiries made it appears that in the primary schools as many as 17 teachers are untrained and in the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School there are at least 4 untrained teachers. In these days of unemployment when there is no dearth of trained teachers, it is really surprising that the Committee is keeping untrained teachers in its employ and not substituting them by trained teachers. It is learnt that the attention of the Committee has been drawn to this unsatisfactory state of affairs by the Education Authorities.

The distribution of freeships in the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School is another matter which has caused dissatisfaction amongst public as the Sub-Committee responsible for this work failed to approach the question properly.

WAR ALMOST INEVITABLE

World Opinion Must Be Mobilised To Restrain Italy, Says Andrews

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 14.

"War has become almost inevitable, nevertheless some compromise might still be reoched at the eleventh hour," declared Mr. C.F. Andrews, who arrived here this morning. "Unfortunately for a long time past there have been commitments bewteen Britain, France, and Italy, all of which assumed that spheres of influence would be marked by each of these three Powers in Abyssinian territory. Great Britain claimed special interest in Lake Tsana in 1925, while Italy claimed freedom to construct a railway across the Abyssinian territory between Erythria and Italian Somaliland. When Abyssinian protested these Powers withdrew their claims for the time being, but it was quite obvious that they would be repeated

Italy, therefore, has already gained advantage by preventing a full inquiry by the League of Nations such as Abyssinia demanded. Instead of this, which was Abyssinia's right, Italy has obtained a mere conference of interested Powers to which Abyssinia is only to be invited later on. General Smuts' declaration that the whole of Africa would be roused by Italy's action is quite true. I found already great excitement on the Gold Coast, West Africa, when I was there earlier in the year. It must be remembered that military action is practically impossible until late in September.

There is, therefore, a faint hope that world opinion strongly expressed may restrain Italy from declaring war during the next six weeks, during which time it would be to her disadvantage from military point of view to do so.

The greatest need of the hour is to mobilise world opinion."—A. P.

BAJPAI FOR VICEROY'S CABINET?

In Case Sir Jagdish Prasad Accompanies Ailing Wife Abroad

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 14.

The continued illness of Lady Kanwarrani Jagdish Prasad has given rise to the report that she may have to go abroad for treatment. It may be recalled that Sir Jagdish Prasad consulted Dr. B. C. Roy when the latter visited Simla for the Medical Council meeting. Later Sir Jagdish Prasad visited Lucknow and Agra and consulted medical opinion there.

Sir Jagdish will probably find it necessary to take short leave which, however, is not expected to happen till the end of the autumn session of the Central Legislature and his absence abroad may not last beyond three months. In case Sir Jagdish has to take leave it is most likely Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai will act as temporary member of the Executive Council and Mr. Ramchandra who otherwise would have relinquished the Joint Secretaryship in October, will probably act as Secretary till Sir Jagdish's return.

A large number of friends of Sir and Lady Jagdish Prasad hope that treatment in Europe will radically cure her illness.

Wild Fluctuations In Silver And Cotton

PANIC IN CITY MARKETS

Ups And Downs At Midnight Trading

Bombay: August 14.

Local Silver and Cotton markets witnessed wild fluctuations at night.

There were panicky conditions at first in both the markets. Silver Shravan eased off to Rs. 64-8 on heavy bull liquidation and Broach Cotton for April|May dropped to Rs. 197-8.

Prices, however, quickly recovered just before midnight on encouraging foreign cables.

Silver advanced to Rs. 65-9 and Broach cotton for April-May to Rs. 205.

New York cotton futures were 16 points down before midnight, but closed 18 pts. up after a quick rise of about 30 pts. in the interval.

(SEE PAGE 5.)

LATEST RATES

12-30 P. M.

	Rs.a.p.
Silver Shravan	65-9-0
Gold Shravan	34-7-6
Broach Cotton A|M.	204-0-0

N. I. R. A. SILVER POLICY

(SPECIAL TO "CHRONICLE")

New York, August 14.

It is again rumoured that the Administration, after the adjournment of the Congress, plans a quiet scrapping of the Silver buying programme and will not take steps to repeal the Silver Purchase Act this session.

It will leave the fulfilment of the obligation of the 25/75 Silver-Gold ratio for the future.

Senator Pittman stated that he does not see any ground to worry about the silver decline.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

Heavy American Purchases

LONDON, August 14.

Silver is once again on the front page news in consequence of the enormous dealings. It is estimated that America to-day bought 25 million ounces from tired bulls alone. At first Indian and Chinese bull operators were disappointed owing to the lack of fresh developments in American silver policy and rushed to sell in order to close their commitments.

Yesterday America bought heavily at the price showing a slight decline compared with the previous level.

To-day the bulls frightened by yesterday's fall, inundated the market with selling orders and the price, after being fixed three farthings lower, declined another farthing later.

Heavy American purchases necessitated buying of large amounts by the Foreign Exchange which explains the weakening of dollars in terms of sterling.

Owing to the wave of selling yesterday, to-day the bull position has been reduced considerably and the market, therefore bears a healthier appearance.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

BR. HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR AUSTRALIA.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, August 14.

The Dominions Office announce that the Government have decided to appoint a High Commissioner in the Commonwealth of Australia, with functions comparable to those of the United Kingdom High Commissioners in Canada and South Africa.

Sir Geoffrey Granville Whiskard, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Dominion affairs, has been selected to be the first High Commissioner. He will leave England for Canberra early next year to take up his new post.

AHMEDABAD TEXTILE LABOUR ASSOCIATION

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 14.

The local Textile Labour Association resolved yesterday night to register itself under the Trade Union Act in view of the changed conditions in the country.

It is understood that Gandhiji who is the founder and member of advisory committee of the association was consulted in the matter and he advised accordingly.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Graduate capable of teaching English and Geography in higher classes. Apply stating terms to Head Master, the Sansthan High School, Dakor. (1596).

Wanted—A competent Carding and Spinning Master to take charge of an up-country mill immediately. Knowledge of high draft and waste spinning preferred. Apply enclosing copies of certificates and particulars of experience with minimum salary expected to Box No. 4709, "Bombay Chronicle."

Simla Municipality.—Applications are invited for the post of Superintendent of Pumping Station in Simla Waterworks Department in the grade of Rs. 280—15—460 inclusive of all Travelling Allowance and a free house with the benefit of Municipal Provident Fund to which he will be required to contribute. The candidate shall be on probation for one year. Age—28 to 36 years. Technical Qualifications. Must be a Graduate in Mechanical Engineering from a recognised University or College or must be A.M.I.M.E. (Eng.) by examination, preference being given to one who has also training in Electrical Engineering and Water Purification Plants. Experience. The candidate should have sound practical training in all mechanical branches in a recognised workshop, and also have at least 7 years experience inclusive of practical training in erection and maintenance of heavy duty Electrically and Steam Driven Pumping Plants. Medical certificate of fitness for hard work in the hills and proof of age will be required. None should apply who does not comply with the above requirements. Applications with full particulars and copies of testimonials (not returnable) should reach the undersigned before the 25th August 1935. K. C. Wadia, B.E., A.M.I.C.E. (Lond.), Engineer, Waterworks and Drainage. (1526).

Simla Municipality.—Applications are invited for the post of Draftsman, Waterworks and Drainage Department, in the grade of 75-5-100|10-150, with the benefit of Municipal Provident Fund to which the selected candidate will be required to contribute. The selected candidate will also be on probation for one year. Age:—25 to 35. Technical Qualifications:—Must be an Upper Subordinate Diploma Holder in Civil Engineering from one of the recognized Engineering Institutions. Experience:—The candidate should have sound practical Training in a Design Office as a Draftsman and Estimator in Civil and Mechanical Engineering for a period of at least 5 years, preference being given to one who is trained in a major waterworks administration. Medical certificate of fitness of hard work in the hills, and proof of age will be required. None should apply who does not comply with the above requirements. Applications with full particulars and copies of testimonials (not returnable) should reach the undersigned before 25th August, 1935. K. C. Wadia, B.E., A.M.I.C.E. (Lond.), Engineer, Waterworks and Drainage. (1527)

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted an Electrical Engineer for a cotton mill. One with knowledge of Mechanical Engineering preferred. Pay approximate O. S. Rs. 125—150, according to qualifications. Apply stating qualifications and copies of certificates to The Managing Agents, Dewan Bahadur Ramgopal Mills, Limited, Secunderabad-Deccan before 15th August, 1935. (1583)

Wanted Highly qualified Lady Doctor salary 250, Lady Compounder 50 also fully qualified Nurses 50|75. Apply immediately Box 4702, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted artist to teach water-colour, lustre and oil-painting twice a week two hours each. State speciality and lowest remuneration. Apply Box No. 4697, "Bombay Chronicle."

Unemployed! seeking employments, consult, Secretary, G. L. I. C., Employment Specialists, 95, Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Bombay, for Accountants, Clerks, Typists, Stenographers, Engineers, Motor Drivers, Teachers, Lady Doctors, Nurses for Overseas and India. (4711).

PLOTS & PREMISES FOR SALE.

A beautiful plot on Dadar-Matunga Estate, Lady Jehangir Road, near Parsi Colony, measuring 1200 sq. yds. is to be given on 999 years' lease. Monthly rent only Rupees twenty-seven, annas eight. Apply from 8 to 9 in the morning. N. E. Sethna, 616 Jame-Jamshed Road, Parsi Colony, Dadar. (4708).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (4638)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Manufacturers and Representatives desiring Ceylon representation and those interested in the Import of Ceylon's Produce. Apply:—Warden & Co., Box 21, Colombo. (4659).

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Fruits and Grafts—All sorts of Grafts on large scale supplied cheaply. Free catalogue from Dilkush Nursery, Vyara, T. V. Rly. (4665)

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Offers are invited for the sale of 000 lbs. oil lemons, pure, hand pressed, Italian in 25 lbs. tins. Free samples on applications. Correspond with No. 4701, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

TENDERS

ARE INVITED for 20,000|25,000 tons of Coal from Bengal, C. P. or C. I. Collieries for deliveries in Ahmedabad during the year 1936. Please apply for further particulars to the Manager, JUBILEE MILLS, P. O. Railwaypura, Ahmedabad (No. 2).

1582

MORVI RAILWAY

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS, for the supply of Consummable Stores and Stationery for the calendar year 1936, are invited and will be received by the Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway, Morvi, upto 5-0 p.m. of Friday, the 4th October, 1935.

2. Tender form, along with the schedules, can be had on payment of Rs. 3 for Consummable Stores, and Re. 1 for Stationery, per copy.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 200 for Stores and Rs. 100 for Stationery Tender must accompany each Tender.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Consummable Stores and Tender for Stationery" as the case may be.

JAYASHANKER K.,
Stores Superintendent.
Stores Superintendent's Office.
Morvi, dated 11th August, 1935.

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Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 462 of 1935.

NARANDAS ISSARDAS Plaintiff.
v|s.
JAMNABAI, widow of Goculdas Tolaram & Ors. Defendants.

To,
PURSHOTTAMDAS PEHLAJDAS, the 3rd defendant in the above suit.

TAKE NOTICE that an application will be made in Court to His Lordship the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia on TUESDAY the 20th day of August, 1935, at 11 o'clock (S.T.) on behalf of the 1st defendant, for an Order (a) that by reason of the pendency of Suit No. 117 of 1935 filed by the 1st defendant in Court of the Sub-Judge at Tatta in which the rights of all parties can be properly decided, the above suit is barred; (b) that in the alternative, pending the hearing and final disposal of the said suit No. 117 of 1935 the above suit be stayed; (c) that in the alternative, the above suit be transferred to the said court at Tatta for trial and disposal by that Court; and (d) that the plaintiff to pay the 1st defendant's costs.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1935.

TULSIDAS A. KARANI,
Attorney for the 1st Defendant.

1518

Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on THURSDAY, the 15th Instant at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.)

SHAPOORJI B. BILLIMORIA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 13th August, 1935.

1588

NOTICE

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, Madras, on MONDAY, the 19th August, 1935, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transactions of the following business:

1. To receive the Central Board's report, the balance-sheet of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1935, and the report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

W. LAMOND,
Managing Director.
Bombay, the 12th July, 1935.

1461

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. NADIRSHAW HORMUSJI SIDHWA, MANECK SORABJI SHAW and RUSTOMJI JAMASJI UMRIGAR have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients the Purchasers.

All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, charge, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure land, (cess whereof has been redeemed) with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at the corner of Bruce Lane and Tamarind Lane (Church Lane) within the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement eight hundred square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue Old No. 1, New No. 4817, Old Survey No. 1519, and New Survey No. 9435, and Cadastral Survey No. 191 of Fort Division and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 1263 and Street Nos. 13-15-18 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by St. Thomas Cathedral, on or towards the East by the property of a Mosque, on or towards the South by the said Bruce Lane and on or towards the West by the said Tamarind Lane (Church Lane).

Dated this 13th day of August, 1935.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.

1592

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MERCHANTS AND TRADERS FOR BUYING SHOP AND SHOW-ROOM FURNITURE.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 18th August, 1935, at 10-30 a.m., at Khorshed Villa, Hill Road, Bandra, by order of the party concerned of artistic show cases, counters, sliding glass door cupboards, partitions, writing tables, chairs, and other articles of furniture suitable for show-rooms and shops.

Property on view.

Catalogue may be obtained from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE and CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 20th August, 1935 at 2 p.m., in the Liquor Shed (Sale Warehouse) at Alexandra Docks, the following goods:—

Films, Porcelainware, Motor car tyres; galvd. and iron tubes; Lamps: Hydraulic Brake Fluid: E. Sticks: Metal Polish. Liquer enamel etc.

MENESSE & CO.,

GANDHI & CO.

Tel. No. 24927.

Sale TO-DAY at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BAGS STICK LACK.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Jankidas Jagannath and on account and at the risk of Rasiklal Vadilal of Calcutta, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1935, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Katha Bazar at the godown of Sheth Chatrabhuj Jivandas:—

100 Bags stick lack received per S. S. Nagina from Calcutta.

TERMS:—25 per cent deposit.

GANDHI & CO.,

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Mantai Maru	11th Aug.	22nd Aug.
*Argun ,,	24th ,,	28th ,,
Atlantic ,,	19th ,,	.....
Iwatesan ,,	24th ,,	3rd Sep.
Celebes ,,	8th Sept.	18th ,,
Yahiko ,,	19th ,,	5th Oct.
Sumatra ,,	23rd ,,	7th ,,

*Departure after return from Persian Gulf.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LTD.,
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CHILDREN'S VIEWS ON WAR

After Seeing Films

(By Air Mail.)
LONDON, Aug. 3.

The Education Committee of Erith, Kent, last night issued a report describing an investigation of the effect of war films on child opinion. The committee has already made inquiries into the educational value of films and into the interests of children in reading.

The purpose of the experiment was to ascertain the reactions of children, aged between 11 and 14. They were shown five silent films taken during the war, which showed fighting and naval and Air Force activities. The films were actually used during the war to create a public opinion favourable to its strenuous prosecution to a victorious conclusion.

Two questionnaires were without comment given to each child who saw the films, the first soon after the films had been shown and the second some days afterwards. The children were against war and they did not want another one.

To one question, "If England went to war with another country what would you do—if you were grown up?" Three hundred and nine, out of a total of 465, replied that they would render assistance, and 199 were against unquestioning co-operation.

In the second questionnaire one question ran, "Here are a number of adjectives, some of which describe war and some do not. Cross out those which do not." The remaining words were:

Horrible, 380; dreadful, 362; wicked, 354; savage, 333; foolish, 285; useless, 280; total, 1,994.

Heroic, 182; thrilling, 59; glorious, 9; wise, 9; splendid, 4; total, 263.

To the question: "What could be done to keep war from ever happening again?" the types of answer given were:

League of Nations, 151; disarm, 148; friendship and peace, 83; united world, 27; fight aggressor 14; can do nothing, 10; use religion, 4; increase armaments, 1.

The general conclusion, says Mr. Fredric Evans, chief education officer, is that in spite of much which may be feared to be war propaganda—pict[illegible] of [illegible] views, tattoos, air d[illegible] weeks,—the [illegible] young gene[illegible] desirability [illegible]

ARMY OF WAR-RESISTERS

"Logical Pacifists" Decide To Put Their Forces In Field

LONDON, (By Mail)

The "Union of Logical Pacifits", a Society, was founded a yea[illegible] ago as a result of the failure [illegible] the Disarmament Conference. [illegible] members subscribe to uncon[illegible]tional refusal to serve in wa[illegible] even in the Red Cross. The Movement has now 50,000 members.

At the recent meeting in Albert Hall, London, 7,000 persons were present and it was addressed by Canon Dr. Sheppard of the St. Paul's Cathedral, Brigadier-General Crodier, Messrs Edmund Blunden and Sieefried Sassoon. They said, in case of war, their organisation would put an army of war-resisters.

Of the few countries where pacifist propaganda is still tolerated, in England these radical pacifists are gaining general sympathy.—United Press.

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PUBLIC MEETING

A PUBLIC MEETING convened under the auspices of The Surti Dassa Porwad Bania Caste the Hitechhu Sabha, and other Associations and by the friends and admirers of the late MR. TRIBHUVANDAS N. MALVI, M.A., LL.B., Solicitor, J.P., will be held on SUNDAY, the 18th day of AUGUST, 1935, at 5 P.M. (S.T.) at MADHAV BAUG to express sorrow at his death and to pass a resolution for raising a suitable Memorial to commemorate his services to the public.

BHULABHAI J. DESAI, Esqr. M.A. LL.B. Advocate, M.L.A. has kindly consented to preside.

Bombay, Dated 8th August, 1935.

K. F. Nariman	Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt.
Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas.	Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt.
Lady Krishnagavri Setalvad.	Sir Chunilal Vijbhukhandas, K.C.S.I.
Lady Tarabai Chunilal.	Sir Jamshed B. Kanga, Kt.
Mangalabai Motilal Fakirchand.	Hon. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia.
Hiravanti Mansukhlal Desai.	Sir Shapurji B. Billimoria, Kt.
Jamnabai Govindji Madhavji.	Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divetia
Virbaiji N. Gandhi	Tarachand Ghanshyamdas.
Rasikmani B. Desai	Velji Lakhamsey Napoo,
Bachubai Dharamsi Thakar.	Diwan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Zaveri.
Chandulal B. Parikh.	Diwan Bahadur Chunilal M. Gandhi.
Jivanlal Girdharlal Bhagwandas Motilal.	
Toolsidas Khimji	
Dhirajlal Morarbhai Vakilwala.	Rao Bahadur Ranjit Kalabhai.
Baburao R. Soman.	Rao Bahadur Bhagwandas P. Dalal
Principal N. M. Shah.	Dr. Mangaldas V. Mehta.
Nagindas T. Master	Indravadan N. Mehta.
Morarji A. Tanna.	A. M. Kajiji.
Maneksha N. Pochkhanawala.	M. R. Jayakar.
Ranchhoddas Narandas.	Motilal C. Setalvad
Manubhai Rangildas.	M. S. Captain.
Chhotubhai A. Vakil.	Kanayalal M. Munshi.
Chhaganlal N. Kanuga.	Dinsha D. Romer.
Hiralal M. Mehta.	Dinsha K. Daji.
Damoderdas V. Mehta.	M. C. Chagla.
Manordas Tribhuvandas.	Purushottum Narhari Godse.
Vithaldas Dwarkadas.	Narandas Kesurdas.
Shashi Vaijnath Athavle.	and several others.

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Mahomed Ali Road Fire Echo

Ag. Municipal Commissioner Exonerates Fire Brigade

Engines Arrived Promptly And Officers Lost No Time In Commencing Operations

Mr. C. B. B. Clee, Acting Municipal Commissioner, has before handing over his charge to Mr. I. H. Taunton, completed his report regarding the fire in Begmahomed Building at Mahomedali Road on the night of 17th May last resulting in the death of seven persons consisting of a whole Muslim family.

Mr. Clee delegated the task of enquiry into this unfortunate incident to Mr. Shete, Deputy Municipal Commissioner who recorded the statements of 18 members of the public who came forward to give evidence, the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, Mr. F. P. Masani, Assistant Engineer, Water Works Department and one Sergeant and one Sub-Inspector of the Bombay City Police.

In the result the Report absolves the officers and men of the Fire Brigade and all others concerned from blame.

The Report has been laid before the Standing Committee, but that body, it is understood, has deferred consideration of it pending the enquiry that is to be held by the Works Committee under instrructions of the Corporation.

Mr. Shete has submitted a very detailed and exhaustive report which completely covers the allegations made by the public.

Briefly, the following allegations were made in the press and in the public.

(1) That the Fire Brigade was late in arriving on the scene of the fire.

(2) That there was insufficient pressure of water.

(3) That after arrival of the Fire engines and fire escapes there was delay in commencing operations and that the officers of the Fire Brigade did not heed the instructions given to them by members of the crowd and

(4) That certain officers of the Fire Brigade used abusive language to members of the public who were apparently endeavouring to interfere with the conduct of operations.

Came In Time

In regard to the first allegation that the Fire Brigade was late Mr. Shete states in his report that the fire must have occurred at about 9-30 p.m. S.T. and the first intimation of fire was received at 9-35 p.m. The Babula Tank Motor Pump left at 9-36 p.m., Bhuleshwar and Fort Motor pumps with ladders left at 9-37 p.m., Alexandra Motor Tender at 9-38 p.m. Byculla Motor Pumps at 9-41 p.m., and Evculla Turn Table, Gowalia Motor Pump and Mandvi Motor Pump at 9-42 p.m.

This is verified from the registers of the Fire Brigade and references to the Telephone Company. The report therefore absolves completely the Fire Brigade from the charge that there was any delay in responding to the call.

The second allegation in regard to insufficient pressure of water is also disposed of as the pressure guage chart showed that at the time of the fire, the pressure was 26 pounds at 9-30 p.m. against 16 pounds at 7 p.m. the same evening.

No Delay By Brigade

In regard to the third allegation that there was delay in operations on the part of the Fire Brigade the report states that the first escape and engines were on the spot within three minutes on the receipt of the alarm and yet seven persons lost their lives in a room at the top of the building. This needs very grave consideration. For the present, the origin of the fire remains obscure and will doubtless be inquired into by the Works Committee. But it seems it began at or near the foot of the staircase which divides the building into two parts, and that it probably began with the ignition of some highly inflammable substance is indicated by the way in which the flames must have roared up the staircase doing no really serious damage to the staircase and building but at the same time creating enough heat and smoke to overcome the victims in the room of the third floor.

It appears, therefore, that the tenant of the third floor opened the door which resulted in the inrush of the heat and smoke with the result that all the inmates except one boy, who jumped from the window, lost their lives. They were overcome by heat and smoke and suffocated almost immediately.

It was unfortunate that there was no other means of descent from the upper floors which is very dangerous to the tenants.

As soon as the first engine arrived on the scene orders were immediately given to unship the ladder After giving the details regarding the construction of the building, the Report describes how each officer combated with fire and smoke and concludes that there was no delay on the part of the Fire Brigade officers in commencing their operations after their arrival on the scene of the fire.

Impossible!

In regard to the abusive language attributed to a Station Officer the report absolves him as it states it is not possible that the officer could have used the language attributed to him.

Mr. H. A. Begmahomed, a Municipal Councillor, who happened to be at the scene of the fire also did not complain to the Chief Officer regarding the conduct of the Station Officer.

The report concludes: The result of the fire in so small a conflagration being such a heavy loss of life is unfortunate, but it is not possible to lay any of the blame for the tragedy at the door of the Fire Brigade, which is as well-known, has a long tradition of useful service and a fine reputation for discipline and efficiency.

GALA DAY IN BOMBAY

Hindus Of All Castes Celebrate Cocoanut Day Throughout City

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Cocoanut Day is a great festival in Bombay only to be compared to the Ganpati festivals. The gala is being celebrated to-day with due eclat in the city.

The Esplanade Maidan has been transformed into a scene of unwonted gaiety as if by a touch of the magic wand. The fringe of the Maidan touching the Cruickshank Road has been converted into a gala carnival lane from Dhobi Talao right upto Bori Bunder

This festivity is the leveller between the village and city and urchins as well as the grown-ups indulge in irrepressible mirth and revelry.

Several fly wheels carrying the revellers into the air round and round, young as well as old, have been set up in the Esplanade Maidan. Every kind of magic has its patrons leaving alone the bumper supply of toys and fancy articles which crowd the stalls.

A word about the significance of the Cocoanut Day. Cocoanuts are thrown into the sea nowadays by all classes of Hindus. The popular version is that the erstwhile stormy sea will calm down from this day and become favourable to sea-faring trade and navigation. This custom has survived as the hoary tradition of centuries.

On this day people break cocoanuts holding them in their palms. One who breaks the other's cocoanut at the first round is the winner. When both are broken it is a draw!

MEMON SOCIETY'S RELIEF WORK

The following is a summary of the relief work done by the Memon Society in Karachi:—

Since Mr. Abdul Satar, Officer incharge of the Memon Relief Society, is co-opted as a member in the Viceroy's Relief Committee, he has been entitled to give payment to the Quetta refugees, on behalf of the Viceroy's Committee as well as the Central Relief Committee. Thus all the three Committees are doing their relief work with each other's co-operation.

The Society's workers are making all the arrangements and are giving all the facilities to the refugees. The Society has opened its office at the station in order to make all arrangements for the refugees who are leaving Karachi.

The Society is trying to supply the house rent to these refugees who have made Karachi their payment home.

At present the Society is busy in giving the permanent relief to Quetta refugees.

Lady Willingdon's Thanks.

As the Society was successful in finding out the family of one of the Quetta refugee named Shafi Mohd, Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon wrote a letter to the Officer incharge of the Society, thanking him for the noble work that the Society is doing for the refugees.

Nagpada Police Raid Boarding House In Lamington Road

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A boarding house, described by the police as a haunt of satta gamblers, situated at Dalal Mansions, Lamington Road, Bombay, was raided last night by the Nagpada police and three persons including the keeper of the alleged gaming house, were arrested.

The names of the arrested persons are: Laxman Kashinath, Harinath Kashinath and Gulamhussein Mahomed.

At about ten last night, the Nagpada police sent a bogus punter, with two four-anna nickel coins, to lay bets at the place. The punter laid the bet and the police officer who had gone with him and waited close by, raided the place at a signal from the man.

Three persons were arrested, and it is alleged, satta chits, marked coins, and about Rs. 40 cash were seized.

The figures, on which the bogus punter laid the bets as instructed, were stated to have been the last entry in the records kept of the betting.

Eight persons were arrested by the Byculla police when they raided a suspected cards gambling den situated at Mochiwala Building, Sussex Road, under a gaming warrant, last night.

The keeper of the alleged gaming house was also among those arrested.

Packs of playing cards and some cash were recovered by the police in the course of the raid.

Some of the arrested persons **were later released on bail.**

SIN TO REMAIN SINGLE

Marriage Is Means Of Spiritual Growth, Not Concession To Human Weakness

"Loving co-operation and not competition on the basis of equality between husband and wife is the basic principle underlying the institution of marriage in the East as contrasted with that of the West," observed Mr. Manubhai C. Pandya, Solicitor, while delivering his fifth lecture held under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association on Sunday last.

The lecturer citing the opinion of Sir Radhakrishnan pointed out that marriage is not so much a concession to human weakness as a means of spiritual growth. It is prescribed for the sake of the development of personality as well as the continuance of the family life and has this social life

Regarding the craze of the modern woman to secure her so called freedom by remaining unmarried, the lecturer observed that it is a great loss to the nation and a sin against her and mankind in general for the intelligent and physically healthy woman to remain unmarried or to prevent reproduction thus wasting the best germinal material.

Regarding monogamy the lecturer stated that researches made by scholars in the Vedic literature clearly showed that polygamy could not have been common in a society which possessed the high ideal of marriage as set out in the Rigveda. He pointed out the evils of polygamy and observed that the perfectly ethical marriage is the monogamous marriage as that of Rama and Sita which is cherished even now by the Hindus as the highest ideal.

Regarding divorce, the lecturer remarked that it was opposed to the sacramental theory of Hindu marriage and to resort to divorce means only to confess defeat and it is a challenge to a more vigorous effort.

Enmity Between Rival Parties Leads To Brutal Stabbing Of Youth

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Enmity between two rival Muslim parties is stated to be the motive for a heinous stabbing outrage that took place at Tank Bunder last night.

Mahomed Ibrahim, a Muslim youth, was stabbed in the abdomen, and his nose was cut off, with a knife by some persons belonging to the enemy's camp.

He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he has been detained for treatment. As his condition was found to be precarious, the dying deposition of Ibrahim was taken by an Honorary Magistrate.

Ibrahim's father who was also assaulted with sticks received some slight injuries.

Two persons, Rasool Dada Miya and Rahiman Dada Miya, have been arrested by the Byculla police in connection with this outrage.

Cause Of Outrage?

It appears that there was an assault case before the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon in which the accused's party had been charged with assault by the wounded party.

The accused's party, it was stated, desired the rival party to have the case compounded and as that demanded was evidently not acceded to, the stabbing outrage was believed to have been the outcome.

Assaulted With Sticks.

Mahomed Ibrahim and his father, it was alleged, were set upon by those belonging to the opposite party, on the road outside the Noormahomed building, Tank Bunder, yesterday night at about 8 p.m. and assaulted with sticks and knives.

Sergeant Wilkinson, Sub-Inspector Guido and Sub-Inspector Sait, attached to the Byculla police station, who proceeded to the spot on receipt of information arrested two Muslims in this connection.

Some sticks and knives, found on the scene of the incident, were also taken possession of by the police.

The Nagpur city police has arrested fifteen persons in connection with a rioting that took place between persons belonging to two rival "Akhadas," owing to some difference existing between them in connection with Ganpati celebration.

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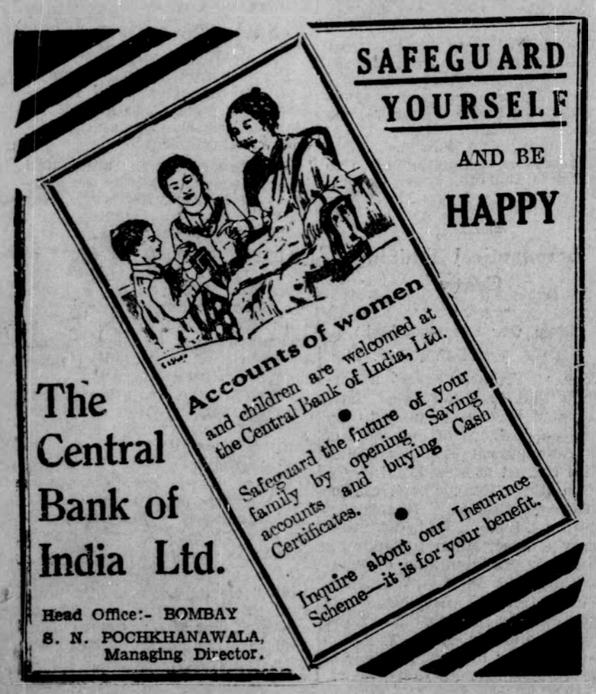
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LAME HORSE SAVED FROM BEING SHOT

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, Aug. 13.

Yesterday morning a public service motor van came in collision with a private horse-carriage near the Laxmi Talkies resulting in the damage to the wheel of the carriage and fracture of the leg-bone of the horse.

On hearing of the accident the D. S. P. Mr. Barnard with his staff visited the place of accident and found during enquiry that the horse was found unserviceable due to lameness and considered advisable to shoot the animal.

On hearing the news of the accident Mr. Sobhagchand Das a well-known Jain Citizen and the Jiva Daya Patronizer requested the D. S. P. to hand the animal over to him for treatment rather than to shoot it. Mr. Barnard was very kind enough to hand the animal over to him and not to injure the feelings of the Jiva Daya Pratipalaks of Surat, which was a wise step taken by him. The animal was treated on the spot, and then removed to "Surat Panjara Pole" where it died in the evening.

A case will be instituted against the driver of the motor-car after **the investigation of the police.**

Prahlad Mill Workers Demand Payment Of Arrears For May

The strike situation in the Prahlad Mills is unchanged. The workers are holding out since the management have given no response to their demand that the arrears in the wages should be paid.

It is understood that what the workers demand was not an immediate payment of their wages for the month of July as was reported in the local Anglo-Indian press but the arrears of their wages since May last in the case of most of the workers.

Mr. Gilligan, the Labour Officer, is stated to be enquiring into the matter.

G. K. UNION GATHERING STRENGTH

It is understood that the recent elections in the G. K. Union have given a fillip to the body. Membership is understood to be increasing by leaps and bounds since the last pay day.

THE WORLD OF WIRELESS

"My Set Is No Use, Now Must Get Another"

BEFORE SAYING THAT YOU WILL DO WELL TO READ THIS INTERESTING ARTICLE

In conversation the other day a friend said to me, "My set is no use now. I shall have to get another."

"What's wrong with it " I asked. "You used to be very pleased with it, and frankly there has not been enough technical progress since you built it to make it out of date. You have replaced the valves, of course?"

"No, it is not the valves. The whole set seems to have gone off and I suppose it is worn out. Anyway, it is good fun building a new one, and I am going to start right away!"

This set me thinking. I have heard remarks of this kind on several occasions from people who are not likely to overlook such an elementary cure as replacing the valves. I went over my friend's set in great detail, and the result of the enquiry into its poor working may be of interest.

DEFECTIVE SOLDERING.

Nine-tenths of the trouble came from hurried soldering. There is always a great temptation to use some of the fluxes which make the solder flow easily but are by no means free from corrosive action. Certain kinds of "killed" spirit make soldering a delight (temporarily!) for the solder flows perfectly on both wire and tab, producing those nice, round, smooth, shiny little blobs which are the delight of those who like good soldering. But look at that set after six months. The shininess will have gone from the joints, they will be a dull whitish grey, or even greenish, and the tabs and wires round about the points which have been soldered will be found to be coated with corrosion which very likely has crept underneath the tab where it is screwed down. I went over the joints of this set one by one, and particularly those where the wire had been soldered to a tab screwed underneath a terminal nut. The amount of dirt, mess and corrosion was surprising, and a good clean up and re-soldering with a resin-cored solder worked miracles.

BAD RESISTANCES.

The second trouble was a deterioration of a number of coupling and decoupling resistances. When I asked my friend where he got these from he did not remember, but said "he had them about" at the time of building the set, and as they were nameless I could get no further information. A few years ago there were a number of very bad resistors on the market. Their value in ohms was fairly accurate at the time they were sold, but some kinds broke down very quickly (some of the earlier wire-wound types were very bad in this regard), others made of composition deteriorated with age and became-higher and higher in resistance, while others developed crackles. One rarely hears of resistor trouble in these days, for most of the problems of resistance making have been overcome, but those my friend was using were of a bad type.

It is surprising what enormous variations in a resistance are possible while still permitting a set to work.. This gradual "going off" is rarely noticed immediately, for the change from day to day is not marked, but after some months when the efficiency of the set has dropped far below the original the owner starts to notice something. Most people think that when the valves have been changed this is all that can be done, and if there is no improvement they scrap the set. Some unscrupulous wireless dealers have profited by this attitude and have prescribed a "new set of valves" as the only cure. When a new set of valves has not done the trick they have tried to sell a complete new receiver.

While on the subject of valves, it may be said that "new sets of valves" are rarely called for, for they have a very long life and one seldom hears of several valves losing their efficiency at the same time. Usually it is just one that fails.

FINAL CURE.

With the joints scraped, the resistors changed and a general clean up, there was a big improvement, but still the set was not just right. The final cure came when a gang condenser was found to be badly out of gang and in fact "ungangable." In this the trimming was done by small compression condensers, and one of these had lost the springiness of the metal; this was due to its having been screwed down too tightly by my friend in one of his experiments, and no matter how much he turned the adjusting screw nothing happened.

This last incident leads me to my final point. Once a set has been gaanged you have every reason in the world for leaving it alone. Just as some motorists cannot resist the temptation of cleaning out the carburetter every few days in spite of the fact they have a first-class petrol filter and they never find any dirt, so some wireless experimenters must be for ever re-ganging their sets as if coils and condensers changed over night! The trimming condensers on most ganged sets are not made to be changed every five minutes, but serve their purpose well enough if they are intelligently used when the set is built.

B. B. C. AT RADIOLYMPIA

The principal BBC exhibit at Radiolympia consists of two scale models of Droitwich National transmitter, which afford some opportunity of learning how a transmission takes place. Another exhibit includes an interest-array of microphones which date from 1923 to the present-day. There is also a display of apparatus used for outside broadcasting in such places as the Queen's Hall and St. George's Hall. This apparatus is contained in two bays 5ft. high. The whole of the equipment in one bay is associated with the microphones, while in the other are two A amplifiers, a Jackfield programme meter, amplifier, and switching and meter facilities. Associated with the equipment is a mixer for selecting the right microphone point or points for fading from one position to another and for controlling.

An exhibit of general as distinct from technical appeal is that of a photographic mural 58 ft. long depicting the various activities of the BBC. The spectator first has an impression of Broadcasting House, then follow glimpses of studio performances, outside broadcasts, musicians, speakers, commentators, suggesting the manifold sources from which the microphone draws the material that feeds it, and finally the details of transmission showing the intricate machinery which is necessary to enable Home and Overseas listeners to hear their programmes.

DO YOU KNOW?

—That by connecting the earth lead to the aerial terminal it is often possible to improve upon reception results.

—That the possibility of coupling with an unscreened H. F. choke should note be overlooked when searching for the causes of instability.

—That in calculating winding data for mains transformers it should be remembered that the frequency of the supply has a big effect upon the number of turns per volt which are required.

—That all chokes for smoothing purposes, as well as output filter chokes should be of the constant inductance type.

—That the above requirement is obtained by making the cores with an air gap.

—That metallic paints are useless for screening purposes owing to the fact that the individual particles of metal are insulated by the medium used in compounding the paint.

CARRIER PIGEONS AND WIRELESS WAVES

They Are Caught Within The Magnetic Field

Following complaints made by pigeon fanciers in France regarding the effects of wireless transmissions on the birds, an experiment was recently carried out by which it was proved that 200 homing pigeons released in the neighbourhood of an active wireless transmitter were unable, during the transmission, to leave its magnetic field. The tests, utilising different wavelengths at varying power, proved that this was not merely superstition on the part of the owners, and further experiments are to be carried out. It may be stated that the birds were none the worse for their experience, and recovered their sense of direction within three minutes of the carrier wave being cut off.

BOMBAY CALLING!

High Lights From The Week's Programmes

FRIDAY, 16th:

6-30 p.m. Hawaiian Guitar solos. By Tejandra Singh.
7-0 p.m. Light Music by Prof. Hansraj Madan.
9-10 p.m. Talk on "Journalism As A Career" No. 7. Tips to the Freelance. by Adolph Myers.
9-30 p.m. Ken Mac and his band.

SATURDAY, 17th:

4-30 p.m. Children's Hour. Stories in Marathi by S. K. Naique.
5-0 p.m. Auntie Ella and Uncle Dick.
7-30 p.m. Request Hour. Weekly selection from listenters requests
9-30 p.m. Concert of Light Music by Bai Azambai of Kolhapur accompanied by Dinkarrao (Harmonium) and Kamoo (Table).

SUNDAY, 18th:

10-30 a.m. Mrs. Shrimatibai Narvekar, accompanied by Majid Khan (Sarangi) and Dinkarrao Ammembal (Harmonium).
12 noon: The Radio Concert.
6-0 p.m. Violin Recital by Fritz Kreisler (H.M.V.)
6-30 p.m. Cavalcade of famous artists.
6-45 p.m. The Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra Conducted by Leopold Stowoski (H.M.V.)
9-0 p.m. Light Music by Ahmed Dilawar with Dinkarrao (Harmonium) and Kamoo Mangeshi (Tabla).

MONDAY, 19th:

6-15 p.m. Light Classical Music by Gajan Anant Joshi of Aundh.
7-45 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachana by Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale.
9-0 p.m. The Week's Sport. By A. G. A. Norman.
9-15 p.m. The Band of the Second Battalion The Durhan Light Infantry.

TUESDAY, 20th:

2-0 p.m. Relay from Rotary Club. Why the Earthquakes by S. C. Roy.
5-30 p.m. Bombay University Convocation. Proceedings to be relayed from the University Hall.
6-30 p.m. Indian Ladies Hour. Marathi talk on "Married Women and Home" by Mrs. Manoramabai Malandkar.
8-0 p.m. "Scrap Book" by Arthur Silas.
9-0 p.m. Mrs. Shivrani Ghosh will sing Bhajans and songs of famous poet Surdas accompanied by Abdul Majid Khan (Sarangi), Dinkarrao (Harmonium) Kamoo (Tabla).

WEDNESDAY, 21st:—

10-30 a.m. Gokul Ashtmi. Garba. Conducted by Mrs. Manibai M. Manji.
5-0 p.m. Ladies Hour Fashion talk by Beth.
6-30 p.m. Bhajans and Light Songs by Eknath Hathiskar.
8-15 p.m. Recitation from Avesta by Edward Framroz A. Bode.
9-10 p.m. Here and There by the Rambler.
9-15 p.m. What is Air Conditioning by R. Landsberg, D.Sc.
9-30 p.m. The Fillipino-Synco Music.

THURSDAY, 22nd:

3-30 p.m. School Broadcasting. For students of standard 1. Geography. Places of interest in the Bombay Presidency. By Professor V. J. Toro, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector of Visual Instruction.
6-30 p.m. Symphony Concert. Conducted by Willem Mangelberg (H.M.V.)
7-30 p.m. Book Talk. By Mary Grant.
8-20 p.m. Recitation from the Holy Quran.
9-0 p.m. Variety Programme. By Prof. Mohan Murti.

LISTENERS' OWN PAGE

Readers who have to say anything about the wireless, radio programmes, receptions, etc., are invited to send their views to the Editor, Wireless enthusiasts should consider this as their own page.

"Catching Loch Ness Monster On A Bent Pin"

HOW FIRST PUBLIC PRESENTATION OF TELEVISION CREATED A SCIENTIFIC SENSATION

When the British Television Committee this year recommended television be presented for public reception it created "a scientific sensation which would have dwarfed the story of catching the Loch Ness monster on a bent pin," according to A. W. Cruse's international television inspection report made to the National Association of Broadcasters.

Mr. Cruse who is Chief of the Electrical Equipment Division, Department of Commerce, (U. S. A.) recently returned from a two months' study of television development in England, France and Germany.

"OLD WOODEN HORSE."

Television in some respects has always reminded Mr. Cruse, so he asserts, "of an old wooden theatrical horse constantly being relegated to the limbo of the dusty old cellar, then dusted off and paraded before an ever-enthusiastic public." At the end of his international search he has not discovered the definite answer to the question, "When are we going to have television in our homes?" In this interview with an American paper, he relates his experiences.

"In England, the British Broadcasting Corporation is now offering low definition television programmes lasting from one-half to three-quarters of an hour twice each week," said Mr. Cruse. "These programmes are transmitted on a wave length of 261 meters with the accompanying sound on 398 meters using two broadcast transmitters, one for the picture and the other for the accompanying sound.

"In this connection, I think the BBC is doing an excellent job on the programmes. I was pleasantly surprised to discover that despite the low definition and objectionable flicker the programmes do have an entertainment value for short periods—say of the order of a half hour. Live talent is used exclusively on the programmes and everything from a condensed version of Carmen to vaudeville acts is offered.

BRITISH WANT TO "SEE."

"When I inquired about the number of television receiving sets in service in the British Isles various estimates were received ranging from zero to 10,000. The British post office people, however, who are in the best position to make an estimate, gave the figure of less than one hundred. I honestly believe the British public want television although I would hesitate to say they are insisting on it!

"The British Radio Manufacturers' Association has consistently refused to have anything whatever to do with television on the grounds that the attendant publicity has already materially reduced their sale of radio-receiving sets. However, conversations with several of the larger manufacturers gave me the impression that the total sale of these sets for 1935 will be fully up to the 1934 figures—in spite of television."

To learn the hopes and fears of the motion picture industry in regard to television, Mr. Cruse discussed the future with Alexander Korda, who directed the screen production of "Henry the Eigth" and the "Scarlet Pimpernel." His reaction, based on the fact that the screen is small, is that present television is "a distorted art." But should the research experts succeed in casting the images on a larger screen in the home, it is not expected to destroy "the human psychological urge which has always made people enjoy entertainment in groups in the atmosphere of the theatre." Mr. Korda, it is reported, does not foresee television as "a serious competitor of the motion picture for a long, long time."

SOURCE OF SHOWS A RIDDLE.

"The confidence of the prospective British manufacturers of television receivers is reflected in their prediction that 50,000 of those sets will be in service by the end of 1936 and from five to ten times that many more by the end of 1937," continued Mr. Cruse. "One thing which impressed me greatly was that, in all of these rather optimistic plans for the future of British television, the ability of the BBC to provide interesting programmes seems to be taken for granted. To my mind success or failure of the project hinges on this point.

TINY WAVES ARE UNIVERSAL.

Engineers in all countries seem to be agreed that ultra-short waves are the ideal medium for television. England and Germany are both nurturing the new science on tiny waves less than ten meters in length, as is the case in the United States.

In Berlin, Mr. Cruse found several places where the public may view television; he reports them "most popular." Practically all the programmes are televised from films. He observed that the German transmissions are "excellent, and impresses one with the high entertainment value which can be secured with a 180-line picture."

"Television is moving ahead in Germany on what certainly appears to be a most thorough basis," said Mr. Cruse, "and the cost is being carried by the license fees plus an additional governmental appropriation."

"In France, the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs is extremely interested in having that country match the television developments in England and Germany, and are doing everything in their power to speed up this work, realizing that they are behind those two countries in this respect. They have started experimental 60-line 25-frame transmissions on 175 meters, but no regular schedule is maintained. The French hope to be able to go to 90 lines and then to 180 lines as quickly as practicable, but I seriously doubt if much progress to this direction will be made before 1936."

"MY IDEAL RADIO PROGRAMME"

Being challenged, on the 'phone, by an angry listener, to build up an "Ideal Programme" of his own, Mr. Geoffrey Edwards, the "News Chronicle," writer on Radio topics, gives the following: —

IDEAL RADIO PROGRAMME

8 a.m.—Breakfast-time Music: "Home With The Milk."
10-30—Mourning Service
10.45—Medical Talk by Surgeon Wreath.
11—For The Schools: Ink and Its Abuses.
11-15—Prof. Feline: "Keep Your Cat Up To Scratch."
5—Children's Hour. Modern Playthings: Big Guns and Little Uns.
6—Weather Forecast (copyright under the Lotteries Act).
The Worst News, etc.
6-30—For Announcers Only: "How to stuff an antimacassar.'"
6-35—Causes of War: The Neighbour's Loud Speaker.
7—In Town All Night.
7-30—Tchokeoff play: "The Six Undertakers", produced by Pal Free good.
7-30—Sir Prize Item (Bow Belles).
8 Bark Cantata: Ich liebe Battersea Dog's Home."
10-30—Statement by The Bored.
11—J. H. Thomas in 'enry 'all's "Guest Night."
11-30—Television: The All-but Bathing Girls (by the Bared Process).

EMPIRE STATION WAVELENGTHS

The Empire Transmitters at Daventry can work simultaneously on any two of the following waves:—

	Frequency kc/s	Wavelength metres
GSA	6050	49.59
GSB	9510	31.55
GSC	9580	31.32
GSD	11750	25.53
GSE	11860	25.29
GSF	15140	19.82
GSG	17790	16.86
GSH	21470	13.97
GSI	15260	19.66
GSJ	21530	13.93
GSL	6110	49.10

RADIO FLYING SQUAD

Moscow Orders 5,000 Mobile Sets

The Soviet Posts and Telegraphs Administration has ordered the construction of 5,000 mobile radio receiving units in order that they may be sent, when desired, to different parts of the country for the reception of transmissions from Moscow, and especially in districts such as holiday resorts where the inhabitants are not well provided with wireless sets.

SOCCER SHOTS

Duties Of Players And Spectators

(By Whistle)

The last week-end matches in the Satiranjan Memorial Shield Tournament at Parel were marred by the unsporting behaviour of some of the players and spectators. On Saturday, two keen rivals in the tournament, the Bengal Club "A" and the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj were down to play. The official, who was expected to supervise this game could not come. Thereby the commencement of the game was delayed by about 15 minutes. Then B.N. Sen, was asked to officiate, with the approval of the Secretary of the Samaj, although such approval was not at all necessary according to the rules. The game went on well for nearly 50 minutes, during which period Bengal Club secured a lead of one goal.

A DISGRACEFUL SCENE.

Excitement ran high at this stage. Some of the players on both sides were seen indulging in questionable tactics. To add to the heat of the moment, some of the spectators incited the players to violence. It would have been better for the game if the referee had cautioned a couple of players. But no sooner did he penalise Paul of Bengal Club, two or three players of the Samaj fell on the latter and one of them struck him a blow. Before they could be separated some more players from both sides and also some spectators joined the melee. A big crowd then invaded from all sides and made further play impossible. The match, therefore will have to be replayed.

STRONG ACTION BY I.F.L. COUNCIL.

The Council of the Indian Football League investigated the matter and decided to suspend Seetaraman of the B.K. Samaj for the rest of the season. A.T. Paul of the Bengal Club and B. Menon of the Samaj were cautioned for indulging in rough and dirty play. The two clubs were also warned against such conduct in future.

On Sunday in the match between B.E.S.T. and V.J.T. Institute, Telang, a player of the former team was caught deliberately kicking a player of the Institute. For this, the referee issued marching orders against the offending player. A little after this a player of the B.K. Samaj, who was in the stands, was noticed behaving in a rowdy manner. Appeals and threats by a member of the Council seemed to inflame him more. Thereupon, the referee threatened to turn him out of the ground, which created a salutary effect on the recalcitrant.

PLAYERS AND SPECTATORS MUST BEHAVE.

I feel ashamed to pen these incidents. But it is necessary to do so in the interest of the game. These incidents are a slur on the fair name of Bombay, whose players and spectators especially in the field of cricket, are reputed to be the best-behaved in the whole world. It is, therefore, expected that the votaries of soccer would also set an example in sporting and gentlemanly conduct. We do not want to see the disgraceful scenes enacted on the fields of Calcutta and Madras staged in Bombay. Players must always obey the whistle without question and play for sport's sake and not for winning a match at any cost.

Similarly the spectators should follow the oscillating fortunes of the game in all good humour. Encouragement to their favourites is welcome and humorous remarks supply the spice in a monotonous contest. But in no case should the spectators use vulgar or offensive language either against the players or officials. Any departure from such conduct either by players or spectators should be dealt with a stern hand by the authorities concerned. The fans would do well to remember that the latter have every right to expel anybody from their grounds who may behave in an ungentlemanly manner. I do hope the powers-that-be will see to it that incidents of this nature do not occur again.

OPENING SURPRISE IN ROVERS CUP.

The Rovers Cup season commenced on the Cooperage on Saturday when the second string of the Durham Light Infantry sprang a big surprise on their supporters. They turned back the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, which came all the way from Agra with a solitary goal. The Yorkshiremen played decidedly the better football, even though the ground did not seem quite up to their taste. They had numerous chances of scoring and had some of them materialized, they would have won by a comfortable margin. But the luck was altogether on the side of the Colaba team. They secured an early lead and managed to maintain it till the end, despite the incessant and persistent efforts of the visitors.

A BIGGER SENSATION FOLLOWS.

A bigger sensation awaited the Cooperage-goers on Monday when the Royal Warwickshire Regiment from Poona, who by winning the Meakin Cup the other day acquired the tit'e of the best military side in the District, was defeated by Gloucestershire Regiment from Mhow by the heavy margin of four goals to nil. The meeting of these two teams in the Meakin Cup had resulted in a win for the former by the odd goal in three. On this occasion, the Glousters hustled the Poonamen out of the field to avenge their previous defeat. Asserting the superiority in every department of the game, the Mhow players won as they liked.

INDIA'S RADIO IMPORTS

A review of India's import trade for the year upto March 31 last, shows that during the year the amount of radio imports rose from £84,000 to £119,250.

During the year imports from the U.S.A. increased from £13,500 to £62,250, while those from the United Kingdom fell from £42,750 to £34,500. In the year 1932-33 imports from the U.S.A. were only £4,500. The only other serious competitor in this market is Holland, whose imports last year rose from £7,500 to £11,250.

Aeronautical Training Centre

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

The "Associated Press" understands that the following have intimated their willingness to accept the positions of governors of the Aeronautical Training Centre to be opened at New Delhi:—

The Right Hon'ble Earl of Ronaldshay, Prince Ghanshyam Sinhji of Limbdi, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Gidney, Khan Bahadur Sir Dossabhoy Bhiwandiwala of Bombay, Mr. J. R. D. Tata, Lala Rupchand (son of Hon'ble Lala Ramsarandas) Pandit Mulchand Sharma and Mr. Allan T. Eadon (late Director of Civil Aviation of the Government of India.

CABINET CLIMBS DOWN OVER PASSPORT

Foreign Under Secretary Snubs Govt. Of India

The Government has climbed down in connection with its refusal of a passport to Mr. M. R. Masani, the secretary of the All-India Socialist Movement.

The surrender was announced in the House of Lords by the Marquess of Zetland, Secretary for India, in reply to a complaint made by Lord Faringdon.

"If Lord Faringdon is able to assure me," said the Marquess, "that Mr. Masani is not a member of the Communist Party, then I certainly would be prepared to recommend that he should now be given a renewal of his passport for a specified period."

Accepting the invitation to discuss the matter, Lord Faringdon said that he personally knew Mr. Masani, whom he had asked to stay with him.

Earlier in the debate, before the Marquess of Zetland arrived, Earl Stanhope, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, gave a snub to the Government of India.

"The views expressed from India," he said, "were definite that this passport should not be extended, but the Secretary for India is not entirely satisfied with the reason given."—"Daily Herald."

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 1, 1991
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 15, 1354
Parsi: Aspandarmad 13, 1304
Hightide: 12-29
Lowtide: 5-54 18-37
Sunrise: 6h 20m
Sunset: 7h 7m
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
S. S. Comorin with English mails of August 1, due at 5 p.m.
Mud Sports, Marine, Lines Maidan, 5-30 p.m.
Rovers Cup Football: Bombay City (Indian) vs. Best. (Bombay), Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association: Lecture on "Sculpture and Its Uses" by Prof. B. K. Goregaoker, Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin St., 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 16.

Ladies' Sub-Committee of the Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, Town Hall, 11 a.m.
Rovers Cup Football: King's Regiment vs. 3rd Fd. Bde. R.A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 17.

S. S. Mooltan, with English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Rovers Cup Football: Bangalore Muslims vs. Detachment (D. L. I.) Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

SEND-OFF TO MISS ANANDKAR

A hearty send-off on behalf of the Managing Committee of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute, Bombay, was accorded on Tuesday last to Miss Piroj Anandkar, a fellow co-operator who is proceeding to England on the 20th instant for higher studies.

ROY & CO.'S THANKS

Messrs. Roy and Co., Homoeopaths, beg to acknowledge messages of condolence from their friends and customers on the death of their founder Dr. V. M. Kulkarni and wish to thank them sincerely for the same, regretting inability to acknowledge individually.

MATUNGA RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION

A general meeting of the members of the Matunga Residents' Association will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9-0 p.m. at the Lakhamsi Nappoo Hall, Matunga (G. I. P.) to receive the report of work done and to elect a Managing Committee for 1935.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. 'Takliwa' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 21st instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

HINDI WEEKLY TO DEPOSIT RS. 1,000 SECURITY

(From A Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, Aug. 13.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 has been demanded from the "Vikas", a nationalist Hindi weekly of Saharanpur for alleged criticism of the work of the military authorities in the earthquake-stricken area in Quetta in its issue of June 16. The security is to be deposited on or before August 22.

The management of the paper has decided to deposit the security in time and to continue the paper as usual.

An appeal has been issued to public to co-operate and to help the paper in its critical hour.

THE REGAL
TO-DAY, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
MATA HARI
with the one and only
GRETA GARBO
TO-MORROW
The film that was BANNED in Calcutta
NIGHT IN CAIRO
with
RAMON NAVARRO
MYRNA LOY

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

GORGEOUS GIRLS!
GAY SONGS!
Free List Suspended.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"Stolen Harmony" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
CAPITOL—"Folies Bergere" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Mata Hari" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Desh-Dasi" Time as usual
KRISHNA—"Dhuwan-Dhar" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Search for Truth" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pujarini" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandidas" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"It Happened one Night" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
ROXY—"Fashionable India" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Dashing Girl" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Bulldog Jack" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Indian music. Raga Demonstration by Prof. Narayanrao Vyas (records). 1-0 p.m. Market rates. European lunch hour selections. 2-0 p.m. Close down.

5-0 p.m. Indian ladies' hour. Talk on "School Girl." 5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema, 6-30 p.m. "Pagliacci". Excerpts from the Opera (records). 7-30 p.m. Book talk by Mary Grant. 7-45 p.m. "Soft Lights and Sweet Music" 8-15 p.m. Weather and other news. 8-25 p.m. Recitations from Holy Quran. 8-40 p.m. General and commercial news in Hindi. 9-0 p.m. SB. Popular Songs. 9-30 p.m. Bai Sunderabai accompanied by Majid Khan. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Evensong, relayed from Westminster Abbey, London. 7-45 p.m. The Harrogate Municipal Orchestra, directed by Louis Cohen, relayed from the Valley Gardens, Harogate 9-00 p.m "Summertime at Home, No. 5.—The Gardens." A talk by Eric Parker. 9-15 p.m. The Spa Orchestra, directed by Louis Cohen, relayed from the Valley Gardens, Harrogate. 9-45 p.m. Dance Music. 10-00 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. Dance Music (continued). 10-30 p.m. Close down.

*Electrical recording.

MAYOR VISITS NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL

Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay, visited the Bombay Fort Free Night High School on Tuesday last at 7-30 p.m. He was met by the Principal and staff of the School and then taken round the school. After questioning the teachers regarding their respective classes as to their engagements duirng the day he addressed the teachers and students jointly.

In the course of his address he stressed the necessity of Night Schools like this, and congratulated the workers for their selfless work of teaching in the school continuously for 3 hours in the night, after the hard day's work in their offices. But they had the satisfaction of having served the less fortunate. Night schools like this, in a country like India were quite necessary to remove illiteracy which at present was over 90 per cent. He said he had agitated through the press for similar schools to be started in every nook and corner of Bombay, and has appealed to the youth to take up this noble task of removing illiteracy. Though he had not met with success, he said, he would not rest content until he had seen a night school, at least in every Harijan quarter.

He advised the students to take a lesson from the teachers' selfless work and do similar services for the civic good of the people of the country, after they went out of the school and wished success to the institution.

The Mayor was thanked for the visit and garlanded.

WATCH THIN WEAK CHILDREN GET STRONG!

Body-Building Vitamins in Tasteless Tablets.

If your children are thin and pale and weak, lacking in energy for work or play and prone to catch any infection that's about, here's good news for you. Now you can give them body-building, flesh-forming vitamins in the form of tiny, sugar-coated tablets which are as easy to take as sweets.

Clotabs, as these little tablets are called, contain all the rich, strengthening goodness of Halibut Liver Oil, which is richer in Vitamins than almost any other edible substance on earth. Lots of Vitamin A to put fine, firm flesh on their little bodies, to make thin, bony limbs plump and round. Lots of Vitamin D as well, to make strong, straight bones and sound teeth.

Here are just one or two of the wonders Clotabs have worked. One little girl who was very weak after Diphtheria and unable to go to school, improved the very first week and put on 4 lbs. in 3 weeks. A little boy who was run-down and under weight gained 21 lbs. of sturdy flesh. Grown-ups, men and women, gain new strength and energy with these little tablets. Get a bottle from your Chemist or Store to-day. If you have any difficulty in obtaining Clotabs, write direct to J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay.

Box 258, Bombay. Small bottle sent V. P. P. Re. 1|10, large bottle V. P. P. Rs. 3|-.

Large Holiday Crowd At Poona Races

Cook General Wins In Remarkable Fashion After Being Left

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

A large holiday crowd thronged the enclosures yesterday when the Third Day of the Poona Summer Meeting was held. The Bombay contingent mustered in great force necessitating the duplication of the 1st and 2nd Class Special. Favourites again faltered only Cook General and Zozan obliging in a card of eight events.

Selby and Brace registered doubles the latter being associated with the successes of Mr. Eve who had a turn when Misty Dawn and Heritage scored.

The remarkable victory witnessed during the afternoon was that of Cook General in the Castletown Plate. Left several lengths the daughter of Apron threaded her way through the field and finishing with a rare burst got up to beat Rajpyari on the post.

Another notable performance was that of Dopatta in the Magdala Plate. Scanlan's mount started from behind and was actually last at the turn, but made up ground rapidly to run Heritage to a short head.

Zozan Wins Easily

Britt had an easy ride on Zozan in the Tigris Plate when he beat Bushboos and Tamim a long way from home. With a big weight in the saddle Abdul Malik was close up fourth.

Misty Dawn who failed miserably over 9 furlongs on the first day when established second favourite, made amends by winning the Childwickbury Handicap over the sprint course. Brace rode a desperate finish to hold Royal Prince at bay.

Tree Top another disappointment on the first day, galloped her rivals off their feet in the Waterford Plate. Harding found little difficulty in beating R. T. C. although the verdict was only half a length.

The 3 divisions of the Chinchwad Plate, resulted in surprises, Na'amat Allah, Sir Jamal and Homer upsetting the favourites.

Garraf who was second favourite in Division I bolted with Whiteside and did not come under the starter's orders, the money invested being returned.

1st Race: 2-45 p. m.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Div. I.

DISTANCE—1 MILE

Winner, Rs. 1,250; Second, Rs 400; Third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties.—Winners after 31st October, 1934, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs., or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over, 12 lbs. Allowance. —Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Abdul Rehman bin Amin's NA'AMAT ALLAH, 8-1, Selby 1
Mr. Fahad Rummah's TAIR AL ZAMAN, 8-10, Bowley .. 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's WAABIL, 8-7, Simmons 3
Messrs. D. D. Ghista and Ismail Ebrahim's SERHEED, 9-3, Munro. 4

Not run: Garraf 8-10.

Won by 1-1|4 lengths, 3-1|2 lengths and 4 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 54 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 10|6 for win, and Rs. 43, Rs. 73 and Rs. 82 for places.

Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

2nd Race: 3-15 p. m.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Div. II.

DISTANCE—1 MILE.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; Second, Rs. 400; Third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties.—Winners after 31st October, 1934, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over, 12 lbs Allowance. —Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr. S. H. Agha's SIR JAMAL 8-3 Selby 1
Mr. U. G. Rangilla's NASRAT BEG 9-3 Jabbar 2
Mr. M. Dhalla's HOWEL 8-1 Marrable 3
Mr. Jassim Hamadi's QUALITY 8-1 Brace 4

All ran.

Won by 2 lengths; 4 lengths; and 2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 54secs.

First Tote paid Rs. 69 for win; Rs. 22, Rs. 156 and Rs. 35 for places.

Winner trained by owner.

3rd Race: 3-45 p. m.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Div. III.

DISTANCE—1 MILE.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; Second, Rs. 400; Third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties.—Winners after 31st October, 1934, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over, 12 lbs. Allowance. —Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr. K. Ardeshir's HOMER, 8-1, Davison 1
Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy's THE DUKE, 8-7, Munro 2
Mr. Syed Mehdi's UP-TO-DATE, 8-10, Jadhav 3
Mr. Nelson's FADDAK, 8-7, Marrable 4

All Ran.

Won by 1|2 length, 3 lengths and 1|2 length.

Time: 1min. 53-3|5secs.

First Tote paid Rs. 85 for win; Rs. 31; Rs. 20 and Rs. 223 for places.

Winner trained by Khodayar Rustom.

4th Race: 4-15 p. m.

THE WATERFORD PLATE.

DISTANCE—7 FURLONGS.

Winner, Rs 1,700; Second, Rs. 600; Third, Rs 250.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV

Mrs. John Yorke's TREE TOP 8-3, Harding 1
H.H. the Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's R.T.C. 8-11, Wiggins 2
Capt. R.V. Gove's CLAIRETTE 8-6, A. Sibbritt 3
Messrs. E.D. Pandole and M. Dhalla's Oratorio 8-10, Simmons 4

Not run: Sanguine 7-13 and Court Scandal 7-4.

Won by 1|2 length, 1-1|2 length and a head.

Time: 1min. 28-3|5secs.

First Tote paid Rs. 205 for win; Rs. 49, Rs. 60 and Rs. 56 for places.

Winner trained by F.J. Reynolds.

5th Race: 4-45 p. m.

THE CHILDWICKBURY HANDICAP.

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

Winner, Rs. 2,250; Second, Rs. 600; Third,, Rs. 400.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III

Mr. Eve's MISTY DAWN 7-12, Brace 1
Mr. R.P. Ebrahim's ROYAL PRINCE 7-13, Davison 2
Mrs. R.H. Tucker's PARKNASILLA 7-0 (card. 7-1), Britt .. 3
Brig. R.C.R. Hill and Mr. A. H. Johnston's Diagonal 7-5 (card. 7-7), Donnelly 4

Not run: Grand Raja 7-11 and Achieve 7-7.

Won by a head, 1|2 length and a neck.

Time: 1min. 14-4|5secs.

First Tote paid Rs. 68 for win; Rs. 26, Rs. 21 and Rs. 55 for places.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

6th Race: 5-15 p. m.

THE CASTLETOWN PLATE.

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second, Rs. 600; Third, Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mrs. W. Evans' COLOIK GENERAL 8-3, Marrable 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's RAJPYARI 9-2, Whittle 2
H.H. the Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's HER LADYSHIP 8-3, Wiggins 3
Mrs. R.H. Tucker's Perrier 8-6, Munro 4

Not run: Crack of Dawn 8-12.

Won by 1|2 length short head, and short head.

Time: 1min. 14secs.

First Tote paid Rs. 49 for win; Rs. 24, Rs. 99 and Rs. 34 for p'aces.

Winner trained by W. Evans.

7th Race: 5-45 p. m.

THE MAGDALA PLATE.

DISTANCE—7 FURLONGS.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; Second, Rs. 1,100; Third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. Eve's HERITAGE 7-12, Brace 1
Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran's DOPATTA 8-11, Scanlan 2
Mr. H.M. Dharamsey's OOTMAN 8-7, Davison 3
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Cartoon 8-5, Munro .. 4

Not run: Staff Officer 8-2 and Rambler 8-7.

Won by a short head, 1 length and 2-1|2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 28-2|5secs.

First Tote paid Rs. 65 for win; Rs. 21, Rs. 32 and Rs. 21 for p'aces.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

8th Race: 6-15 p. m.

THE TIGRIS PLATE.

DISTANCE —1-1/4 MILES.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; Second, Rs. 750; Third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's ZOZAN 7-0, Britt 1
Mr. D.D. Chawan's BUSHBOOS 8-7, Forsyth 2
H.H. Dowagar Maharani of Kolhapur's TAMIM 7-13, Whiteside 3
Mr. K. Ardeshir's Abdul Malik 9-4, Davison 4

Not run: Fiery Face 7-4.

First Tote paid Rs. 47 for win; Rs. 18, Rs. 24 and Rs. 34 for places.

Winner trained by A.L.J. Talib.

KALYAN MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

Lack Of Proper Water Supply & Drainage Schemes Mar Its Efficiency

(From Our Correspondent).

KALYAN, Aug. 14.

"It is noteworthy that there is complete harmony between the members and the president, and the welfare of the public is always kept above all feelings.'

So declares the administration report of the Kalyan Municipality for 1934-1935, which has been released for publication.

According to the latest census report, the population of Kalyan is 26,291 of whom the males are 15,143.

At the triennial elections held in March last the percentage of votes polled was 75.7, there being keen competition among the candidates in each ward.

DEFICIT BUDGET.

The total receipts during the year under report were Rs. 1,25,476, and the disbursements Rs. 1,26,920, leaving a deficit of Rs. 1,444. The income of the municipality was Rs. 1,21,363, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,22,467.

The municipality had deputed the sanitary inspector to attend the class of plague preventive measures at the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, at the instance of the Director of Public Health, Poona. Ratting operations were carried out on the lines of improved methods. The well-water was treated with bleaching powder according to the sterilisation formulae.

WATER SUPPLY.

The only source of water for the town is from the wells, besides a few ancient reservoirs, which draw their supply from the Shenala tank. The question of water-supply from the Badlapur Works is still being considered by the municipality.

Among the industrial concerns in the town are 10 rice-mills, six flour-mills, six brick-kilns, three soda factories, and one ice factory.

There appeared a distinct increase in the number of pupils both in the boys and girls' schools. In all 62 teachers were employed during the year under report. The provident fund scheme of the School Board has been in force since March 1, 1929. The municipality spent Rs. 33,888 on education during the year under report.

VITAL NECESSITIES.

The two most pressing needs of the Kalyan municipality, says the report, are the water-supply and drainage, being vital necessities for sanitary improvements. The town would have rapidly improved long ago had these necessities of modern living been supplied. In spite of the favourable natural conditions, (viz; a railway junction with fast electric train service of 34 miles from Bombay, a navigable harbour and a provincial road passing right through the heart of the town) the development is not satisfactory.

Mr. H. M. Gazdar, M.L.C. and member of the Corporation, has given notice of a motion urging that the Karachi Municipality should terminate the agreement to supply water to bodies such as the Railway, Port Trust, Military and Air port, in view of the water famine that is threatening Karachi.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Weights And Measures

Although the Weights and Measures Act has come into operation from the 1st instant, the majority of the shop-keepers in the city are using the same weights they used to do before. The public too, are not particular in insisting on the new weights and measures. There are certain shop-keepers, who are using pound weights, while others serve their customers with new "seer" weights while there are a number of shopkeepers who use old worn-out weights. Strange to say, however, that no one either from the Bombay Municipality or the Government is seen going round to see that new weights and measures are adopted. For instance, at Grant Road footpath, which is used as a vegetable market on a large scale, all sorts of weights and measures are used.

Civic Responsibilities:

"Take pride in your City."

This is the slogan of the Municipality widely broadcast throughout the City for a long time. It is a pity that not even the educated population of the City have truly realised their civic responsibilities. Throwing of 'kachra' on the streets is a growing evil and the neatly clad pedestrians have many an unhappy experience as a result of that.

It is gratifying to note that the Municipality is considering how best to put an end to this evil. Nevertheless, it must be noted that no amount of legislative pressure can do much without adequate realisation of their responsibilities on the part of the Citizens themselves. It should be the moral duty of every true citizen to co-operate with the Municipal authorities in eradicating this evil.

DEWAS MAHARAJA PLEADS

For Fresh Enterprise In Indian Art

In the course of his inaugural speech at the opening in Eolian Hall, London of the exhibition of the paintings of Mr. Fyzee Rahamin, the Maharaja Saheb of Dewas (Junior) said, "It is but a truism that the spiritual condition of a country is mirrored in its Art. It is a sure sign of deterioration in inward quality when a nation's art grows stereotyped and ceases to show vitality of expression. The danger of every nation that has once been great, is that it may rest content with its past, look back with such rapt eyes on the glories that have been, that it not only misses the changes of the present, but, lost in the clouds of self-satisfaction fails to inspire the rising generations with that spirit of fresh enterprise and adventure which alone can make and keep a people in the van of humanity's onward march. Few ancient nations, if any, have escaped this danger: it was for long the bane of Egypt, of China, of Iran, Iraq, and of Spain; it is not the least of the faults for which the people of my own country have been criticised, and with justice."

ART AWAKENING

"Yet, if the principle be indeed a sound one, the prospect for India would appear to be very different from what it seemed to be ten, fifteen, twenty years ago. For nothing is surer than that India, a land where very few things are sure now-a-days, is on the threshold of a great artistic renaissance, if she has not already stepped beyond that threshold. You in England have had occasion to see signs of this, lately, in quite a number of days. The most obvious of all is in the work of our young painters and sculptors, whose talents have been exemplified to many of you in the exhibition of Indian Art held in London last winter—some examples of which are enshrined in the frescoes at the India House, and further specimens of which you again have the chance to see before you in the present Exhibition.

INDIAN MUSIC AND DANCING

"Another striking example of the renaissance I refer to, which some of you may also have had the pleasure of witnessing for yourselves, is to be found in the remarkably beautiful revival of the Indian art of dancing, of which perhaps the best-known exponent is the talented young Udayashankar. It may be safely predicted, I think, that this revival will also very soon be accompanied by correspondingly striking new developments in Indian music, particularly instrumental music."

TAGORE'S ACHIEVEMENTS

Speaking of Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore's contribution to the Renaissance of Indian art and literature His Highness continued "It may not be well-known to all of you, that Tagore, who has already made himself world-famous as a poet, a dramatist, and a philosopher, and, in his own country at least, as a musician also. His ashram at Shantiniketan is a veritable power-station of young talent in creative service, not along artistic lines alone, though pre-eminently along those, but also in social and educational experimentation. It is interesting too, to note that architecture, one of the forms of artistic creation most slow to show signs of change along definitely new lines, is also beginning its renaissance under the skilled hands of Tagore's co-worker, Surendranath Kar."

NOT TO COPY THE PAST

His Highness continued: "Art in India has always made human experience memorable. Every experience took immortal form in stupendous carving and unbroken line. The search was always beyond, abstract form to discover the under meaning of its existence. This symbolising was of greater value to the Indian artist than the imitation of outward forms of nature. And he applied to the Indian creative mind, whether in poetry or in art, to utilize the great experience of the past to use it for the period we live in, not by limitation but by understanding. It is this attempt in Mr. Fyzee Rahamin's art that has interested me greatly."

MOVE FOR PERMANENT VOLUNTEER CORPS

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Aug. 11.

Starting of the Youth's Volunteer Corps and to commence the study circle were some of the resolutions that were passed at the adjourned annual general meeting of the Vile Parle Tarun Mandal held to-day in Mr. Bhagat's Bungalow when Sjt. Purshottam Tricumdas presided.

After the reports and accounts were read and adopted, the meeting discussed the desirability of taking up the work of local sanitation. It will be recalled in this connection that Sjt. Purshottam Tricumdas at a meeting of the citizens of Vile Parle had offered the services of the Tarun Mandal to the Municipality in its anti-malaria campaign. The meeting approved of the action of its president and secretaries were asked to communicate with the Municipal authorities to supply them the necessary articles, and also asked the members present to enrol as volunteers in this village work. The response was quick and encouraging, for about a dozen members readily gave their names as volunteers.

PERMANENT VOLUNTEER CORPS

Thereafter, it was decided to start a permanent volunteer corps to work in whatever fields they were called upon to do. They also decided to start a study circle, and also to meet every Tuesday at Sjt. Purshottam's place where the members would discuss the present-day acute problem, both economic and political.

SUBURBAN GRAIN-DEALERS MEET

The annual meeting of the Bombay Suburban Grain-dealers' Association was held in St. Martin's Club, opposite the City Magistrate Court, Bandra.

Amongst many things, the meeting discussed the situation that has arisen out of the new Weights and Measures Act that has come into force from 1st August 1935, for the breach of which a person is liable to punishment. It now transpires that the dealers do not get the new set of weights and measures, although some of them had paid their money long ago. The Association decided that such of the members as had not received the new sets of measures should show to the inspector their receipt for the order placed with the Association to get the sets thus prove their 'bona-fides', and satisfy the inspector, on the round, or to refer him to the Association authorities. A graduate dealer in grains gave his opinion that he apprehended that the new change might prompt the unscrupulous dealers to raise their prices out of proportion. For the dealers are here to take as much advantage as is possible. He feared that ultimately by the new change the consumers are sure to suffer, for they will have to pay disproportionately enhanced prices for the stuff they buy.

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1935

ANTI-CONGRESS MOVE

Sir Homi P. Mody's passionate appeal to the conservative elements in the country to rally to the support of the new Constitution and work against the Congress is the first response from India to appeals from British politicians like Major Cadogan to the Moderates to co-operate with the Government in working the constitution. Self-respecting Liberals have treated Major Cadogan's appeal with the contempt it deserves, as may be judged from Sir Phiroze Sethna's rejoinder to it. Sir Phiroze is naturally very bitter when he says:

> "No distinguished or illustrious Indian of moderate views is likely to respond to the sinister call, that their only or main function is to commend the coming Constitution to their countrymen. All Indians are disgusted with such tactics; and the British Government, and their supporters like Major Cadogan, would do well to remember that no self-respecting Indian would ever agree to be a mere mouth-piece of their policy or methods. To give not the slightest consideration to the views or suggestions of distinguished and illustrious Indians, and yet to ask them to perform the unwelcome and unenviable task of canvassing popular support for the policy of Government of imposing an unwanted Constitution on India may be in the eyes of the Major Cadogan and others 'good political strategy:' but its disingenuousness is too transparent to deceive anybody."

To Sir Homi, however, the task is most welcome of co-operating with Government in imposing an unwanted constitution on India.

His Main Anxiety

Sir Homi's main anxiety, it is significant to note, is to work against the Congress and to prevent its domination in the new Councils. We shall not join him in his speculation as to whether Congress will accept offices. But he is a realist enough to note that "Congressmen are not out to work the reforms; their purpose is to accept office in order to wreck the constitution." He expects the Congress to succeed; but gratuitously assuming that its success can only mean "political chaos," he calls upon all "groups, sections and parties, which owe no allegiance to the Congress, to organise themselves to withstand the forces of disruption." In other words, Sir Homi has made the first move in getting up a conspiracy against the Congress. Attempts, official and non-official, have been made before to crush the Congress or undermine its influence, and they have all failed, as, indeed, they deserved to fail. The latest one is hardly likely to fare better. So great is Sir Homi's anxiety about the growing influence of Congress that he warns the Liberals against "toying with the idea of an alliance with the Congress on the issues of the reforms." And he bids them remember how they have been "practically hounded out of public life." We, too, want the Liberals to realise why precisely they find themselves "hounded out of public life" and how they can secure an honourable status in public life again by making common cause with the only accredited organisation of the people, the Congress.

The Only Protector

Not the least significant part of Sir Homi's anti-Congress tirade is his reference to the Congress plan of a Constitution Assembly to formulate a Swaraj Constitution. He does not dismiss the plan as fantastic or inherently impossible, as some officials have done. He wants to know "what elements in the body politic are going to form this Constituent Assembly." We are amazed at his ignorance of what has openly been declared over and over again. As a matter of fact the Congress has clearly stated that all elements in the body politic are to be represented in the Assembly on the basis of adult franchise or the nearest possible approach to it. That is the only democratic method known to history to safeguard the legitimate rights of all interests and to register the maximum measure of agreement. Sir Homi asks what guarantees there are that minority interests will be duly safeguarded by the Constituent Assembly. And referring to the conflicts of interests in the country, he observes: "Unless and until the results demonstrate the capacity of the dominant party to solve them in a spirit of fairness to all, our attitude must be one of extreme caution." The sacrifices that the dominant Congress party has made for Swadeshi, a movement which has been the salvation of the business community—which is better entitled than Sir Homi to pronounce judgment on the Ottawa Pact and the Mody-Lees Pact in respect of which he indulges in self-adulation—the Harijan campaign, which shows that Congress cares for the social and political rights of the lowliest elements of the body politic, and the specific pledge that no settlement of the communal problem will be accepted by the Congress which is not acceptable to all the communities concerned,—all these are guarantees that all interests will be duly safeguarded under the Swaraj constitution. They are far better guarantees for Indian interests than the "unwanted constitution" which Sir Homi wants to help Government in imposing upon the country. The country has not found it hard, and will not find it hard, to choose between Congressmen and those who would still ally themselves with Government in flouting public opinion.

Iran Under Reza Shah

We published yesterday a statement from H.I.M.'s Consul for Iran outlining the progress made by his country during the reign of King Reza Shah Pehlavi. The record of achievements may not be so positively revolutionary—in the best sense of the word—as in Russia or so striking as in Turkey. Yet it is such as to make those responsible for it proud of the work they have accomplished. Within a comparatively short period of 12 years the number of students and educational institutions has multiplied tenfold and the budget allotted for education has risen from less than 8 million Rials to as much as 41 millions. Iran is devoting enviable attention to the development of education in its various aspects.

Nor is this all. Progress is in evidence in every other sphere of a people's life. Capitulations have been abolished and the self-respect of a free nation thus vindicated. Reforms have been introduced in the Judiciary and Law, agriculture and industry are being rapidly developed and encouraged in every possible way and transport and communications have always been revolutionised. It is evident that the State is doing almost everything that it is capable of, and that it owes to the people. Iran presents to the world a pleasing picture of rapid development and progress, a picture on which we in India cannot but congratulate the people of that country and their rulers.

ATTEMPT TO RESCUE INDIAN LITERATURE

Aims Of Young Indians In London

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, Aug. 6.
(By Air Mail).

The activities of the Indian Progressive Writers' Association of London are drawing increasing attention in different sections of the people in this country. Formed about six months ago, the members of the Association have been fortunate in studying over twelve papers read to them by savants, professors and lecturers from Indian, Continental and British Universities. I, therefore, invited the Secretary of the Association to explain to me the aims and objects of his organisation.

To Assist Progress.

In the course of an interview he explained to me how the Association came into being. "Radical changes are taking place in Indian society," he said, "where fixed ideas and old beliefs, social and political institutions are being challenged. Out of the present turmoil and conflict a new society will arise—free and healthy." Obviously this was the predominating thought of those who conceived the idea of forming the I. P. W. A. As the Secretary further elucidated the point, "the spirit of reaction, however, though moribund and doomed to ultimate decay, is still operative and is making desperate efforts to prolong itself through the continuation, in an intensified form, of our present economic and political institutions, our religious and social orthodoxies, and other backward aspects of our cultural life. The spirit of the new age, though active and destined to ultimate victory, is yet too young and has not been able to establish itself fully. Therefore, it is the duty of Indian writers to give expression to the changes taking place in Indian life and to assist the spirit of progress in the country."

Old Literature Is Anaemic.

When asked now his Association proposes to tackle the question of the actualities of life, the Secretary asserted that Indian literature of the past has had the fatal tendency to escape from them. His conviction is that it has done this out of the inability to face life, masquerading as spiritualism or idealism. "The result has been" his Association thinks, "it has become anaemic in body and mind, and has produced banalities and perversities. We witness the mystical-devotional obsession of our literature, its furtive and sentimental attitude to sex, its emotional exhibitionism, the conventionality and artificiality of its idea and style, and its almost total lack of intellectuality.

The object of the Association, the Secretary told me, is to rescue Indian literature and other Indian arts "from the priestly, academic and decadent classes in whose hands they have degenerated so long; to bring them into closest touch with the working people; and to make them the vital organs which will register the actualities of the present life of those people, ultimately to lead them on to the future that we envisage."

Basic Problems.

The Association will criticise ruthlessly, in all its political, economic and cultural aspect, the spirit of reaction in our country. But it shall foster energetically through interpretive and creative work, and with both local and foreign resources, everything that will lead India to the new life for which it is striving. The members of the Association believe that the new literature of India must deal with the basic problems of our existence to-day. Asked what these basic problems are, the Secretary replied "the problems of hunger and poverty, social backwardness and political subjection, etc., so that it may help us to understand these problems rationally and through such understanding helps us to act."

"All that drags us down to passivity, inaction and unreason," I was assured, "the Association rejects as reactionary. All that arouses in us the critical spirit, which makes us examine even the most cherished or the most powerful institutions in the light of reason, which helps us to act, to we accept as progressive."

To attain its aims and objects, organise ourselves, to transform, the Association will establish organisations of writers to correspond to the various linguistic zones of India; the coordination of these organisations will be effected by holding conferences, publishing magazines, pamphlets, etc., the establishment of the clo-

(Continued on page 3).

LIBERALS' DISILLUSIONMENT

Sir Phiroze Sethna's Wrath At Cadogan's Appeal To Liberals

By K. F. NARIMAN.
I

In the issue of 3rd August of the "Indian Liberal", the organ of the Liberal Party, Sir Phiroze Sethna, has contributed a sensible article, which may be aptly described as "the Belated Awakening of the Liberals". It is intended to be an effective reply or retort, to a contribution from Major Cadogan, at one time a trusted friend and ally of the Indian constitutionalists. In the said article Sir Phiroze Sethna makes a spirited and biting rejoinder to the appeal from the Britisher, for further co-operation and assistance, to fight the "irresponsible" section of Indian agitation, that is bent upon wrecking the reforms. Let us reproduce an extract from Sir Phiroze's reply. He says:—

A Sinister Call

"All this, again, is characteristic of Major Cadogan and all British politicians who think like him. They would like "illustrious and distinguished" Indians to do their bidding, but would not care two brass farthings for their views, for their constructive proposals. Whenever they happen to differ from them, their differences betray nothing but a profound error of judgment. Major Cadogan, and all those British politicians, who think that they might count upon the undoubted influence of distinguished and illustrious Indians, like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar, would do well to realise, once for all, that the spirit and the manner in which the British Government have tackled this vital problem of Constitutional Reforms, and dealt with the recommendations of even moderate Indian members of the Round Table Conference and of the Indian Delegation to the Joint Select Committee, have absolutely rendered it impossible for them to exercise any influence' upon what Major Cadogan has, with reiterated emphasis, condemned as irresponsible and disingenuous public opinion. No distinguished or illustrious Indian of moderate views is likely to respond to the sinister call, that their only or main function is to commend the coming Constitution to their countrymen. All Indians are disgusted with such tactics; and the British Government, and their supporters like Major Cadogan would do well to remember that no self-respecting Indian would ever agree to be a mere mouth-piece of their policy or methods.

"To give not the slightest consideration to the views or suggestions of distinguished and illustrious Indians, and yet to ask them to perform the unwelcome and unenviable task of canvassing popular support for the policy of Government of imposing an unwanted Constitution on India may be in the eyes of Major Cadogan and others good political strategy: but its disingenousness is too transparent to deceive anybody. If Indians will notwithstanding work the new Constitution, it is because they are in the helpless position to which they have been reduced, and the British know how all-powerful they are, and that is why they are forcing down our throat what is by no means palatable."

Liberals' Plight

The language betrays both legitimate and justifiable anger at the shabby treatment from their erstwhile trusted allies and faithful friends The Liberals are placed in a most pitiable condition to-day. They find no political quarter either at home or abroad. Unheeded on the Indian political stage, they also find the doors of Whitehall and even Simla and Delhi slammed against them. A guest of two hosts or houses is usually starved; so a politician, attempting to play the game on Indian and foreign pitches, is bound, in the long run, to lose both the games. Disillusioned and dismayed, the Liberals now discover that they were fooled and beguiled all these years by the shrewd British tacticians. They were only used as convenient and handy tools and instruments, to gain their objective, and after their purpose is secured, they are coolly deserted. All this is aptly described by them now as 'political strategy'; "but its disingenuousness is too transparent to deceive anybody,' declares Sir Phiroze, at the same time conveniently forgetting, that up till yesterday, its ingenuousness did deceive Sir Phiroze and his colleagues, so much so that they ignored and discarded the warnings and friendly protests of Congress friends, who repeatedly appealed to them not to put blind faith and trust in all the alluring and ensnaring promises and pledges of British Statesmen. And further the Congress then used practically the same language describing them as political strategy of tacticians. Whilst attempting to save the Liberals from this pitfall, it predicted this plight.

Congress Warning Unheeded

When the Liberals seemed to be elated at the apparently more friendly tone of the British, and seemed to be pleased with the supposed change in their attitude towards India and them, as encouraging symptoms of a welcome change in British heart, the more seasoned and experienced Congress friends, pleaded with them not to take these external appearances too seriously; for there

(Continued on page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

HOMICIDAL NATIONALISM.

The murder of Major-General Nagata, Japan's Director-General of Military Affairs, is a lurid illustration of the extent to which the evil of mad and unbridled nationalism—which is expressed in Imperialist designs and adventures—has eaten into the vitals of Japan. Japanese military officers are famous for their sense of discipline which they have almost apotheosized. They submit to the orders of higher authorities with cheerful, even proud, readiness. Or, if they consider their own personal honour compromised, they usually commit Harakiri. The subordinate officer, who it is alleged, is responsible for the Nagata tragedy, did neither. He actually killed his superior. He did so evidently because he thought he owed allegiance to a greater god than that of discipline. And that god is Japan's mission to control China. As the report says, General Nagata was a strong supporter of the policy of moderation and the subordinate Lieutenant Colonel a champion of extremism .

OBJECTIONABLE AND FUTILE.

The Bengal Government were not satisfied with refusing to co-operate with Srijut Mohanlal Saxena in the inquiry into the working of the Emergency Laws in Bengal. They even let it be known in advance —a rather unusual thing—that they would not allow the report to be published and they utilised the same laws to interfere with the progress of the inquiry and finally to prevent Mr. Saxena from visiting important places. But all this has not been regarded as more than enough. We have, therefore, the news that Mr. Haripada Chatterjee, who had been entrusted by the Provincial Congress Committee with the task of arranging the mass of material, has been arrested and all documents in his possession have been seized. This action only emphasizes that the Bengal Government do not want the country to know any version of the situation in Bengal other than that which the executive thinks fit to supply. The significance of this anxiety is of course, obvious, but they are very much mistaken if they think that these methods will protect their actions from the public gaze.

HARIJANS' RIGHTS.

Reports are multiplying of social boycott of and assaults on Harijans in several parts of Gujerat because of attempts to give them their due rights in society. According to the latest report, caste Hindus of a village in Ahmedabad district and another in Kaira District are harassing the local Harijans for no other reason than that students of the latter community are now being openly admitted to the village schools. It is clear that the school authorities and the local boards shou'd stand by the Harijans without in the least compromising their rights. But at the same time it is desirable for the workers of the nearest Harijan Sevak Sanghs to make every possible effort to impress upon the caste Hindus concerned the folly and inhumanity of harassing their own co-religionists and fellow-countrymen. Educative propaganda is as necessary as the assertion of the Harijans' rights.

DISGRACEFUL!

If it is true that Prof. Ranga, M.L.A. has been refused admission to the Y.M.C.A. at Simla for the simple reason that he wears a "dhoti," and some Europeans, staying therein, object to such a dress, it is a disgrace to the institution. Almost all the Y.M.C.A. organisations in India are largely financed and otherwise assisted by Indians, and it is deplorable that the Simla Association should have objected to the common Indian dress and insulted an esteemed national worker like Prof. Ranga. The Professor rightly refused to change his dress, but we wonder what the other Indians in the institution are going to do by way of protest against the insult to their fellow-countryman.

AGRICULTURISTS' DEMANDS.

The agriculturists of the Wardha District, who are demanding a Debt Conciliation Board and a Land Mortgage Bank for the district, are only following the sound example set by the agriculturists in various other parts of the country. That the demands are reasonable and necessary is admitted by several Provincial Governments the Punjab Government having already appointed a number of Debt Conciliation Boards. But while admitting in theory the legitimacy of the demands, many Governments have failed to concede them in practice fully or readily enough. Vigorous agitation is, therefore, essential to rouse the authorities to the urgency of relief to the agriculturists.

PRESS VIEWS

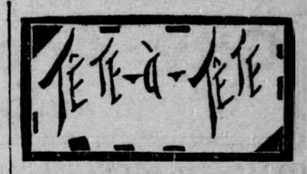
Ideals And Ideals!

In the course of a speech on the Government of India Act the Governor of Madras said, 'The ideals which the British Commonwealth of Nations sets before itself are the ideals of the League of Nations, and we are indeed well able to carry them out.' It is easy enough for members of the ruling race to talk airily of the ideals of the British Commonwealth. Ask the non-white communities whether those ideals have been carried into practice. If Lord Erskine thinks that the India Act is based on the ideals of the League of Nations, then that League must be a League of Imperialist Nations, and we have no enthusiasm for such a League.—"Leader."

What Is He To Do?

The economic value of education on which Indian students have even now the habit of laying too great an emphasis was criticized at great length by Dr. Hogg. Educationists of the type of Dr. Hogg, we know, are pained at this incurable materialism of the Indian student. But what is he to do? Changing conditions force him to undergo a period of preparatory training before society will take any notice of him.

The only type of training he can get in this country is unnatural and exceedingly academic. When, on his behalf pleas are put forth for emphasis on technical education, the Government point to the examples of Great Britain and the United States where industry itself provides scope of training for young men. Indian industry in its turn desperately argues that it cannot afford the upkeep of such institutions. It is not very helpful of Dr. Hogg then to suggest to the Indian graduate to go back to the village and deliver lectures on sanitation. Had the Indian graduate belonged to the class which takes to University education in Britain, missionary effort of the type recommended by Dr. Hogg would have appealed to him. But he is emphatically not of that class. On the other hand, he is in need of as much help as the villagers he is asked to go and reform. Dr. Hogg who professes great love for his own and other Universities of this country should see that their products are fitted for life in the villages, before he recommends to them this step.—"Hindustan Times."



The Simla Y. M. C. A. has refused to accommodate Professor Ranga because he wears a dhoti.

He has nothing to grumble about. Even if Jesus of Nazareth came back to the earth dressed in anything but European style he would not be a lowed admittance to some of these respectable European "Christian" institutions.

* * * *

He served Government.
He served Lancashire.
He saved Ottawa.

These were in effect the compliments paid to Sir Homi Mody at the Ripon Club dinner.

This perhaps explains his courteous confession of a feeling of diffidence.

* * * *

And yet he publicly proclaimed: "I have no political past, and I am under no necessity of having to explain away some previous attitude!" How characteristic of Sir Homi.

* * * *

In a sense, however, Sir Homi has certainly no political past. His skeletons are not hidden in the cupboard. They are blatantly public and ornamented with the Knighthood of the British Empire.

* * * *

Growing wistful Sir Homi said: "If the best minds in both countries could have been allowed to sit down and evolve a suitable constitution . . . ."

We quite sympathise with Sir Homi, but couldn't he desist from paying such a left-handed compliment to India's "representatives" at the R. T. C.?

* * * *

Describing the Government of India Act as a "hard concrete reality", he dramatically asked: "What are we going to do about it?"

Sir Phiroze Sethna unwittingly gave the answer when he congratulated Sir Homi for supplying the cement in the shape of the Mody-Lees Pact.

* * * *

Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai is credited with the intention of holding a Conference of Congressmen opposed to the acceptance of offices.

We confidently hope Mr. Satyamurti will respond effectively.

* * * *

Mr. Ganpat Rai, honorary secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha, has suggested the deletion of the obnoxious word "Congress" from the "Congress Nationalist Party". A hearty vote of thanks, we feel, is due to him at the next meeting of the A. I. C. C.

* * * *

Apropos of the 3-Power Abyssinia Conference it is felt in Paris that Britain holds the key to the riddle.

What? Oh, all right. Isana if you insist, so irrelevantly though.

* * * *

Signor Mussolini wants the Powers to take into account the fact that Fascist Italy has become a new country since the 1905 Treaty was signed.

Quite so. This, of course, is the essence of Fascism! to inherit assets real, dubious and imaginary, and to repudiate liabilities.

* * * *

MUSSOLINI OF DELHI MUNICIPALITY

Eloquent Tributes To L. Shri Ram.

—Delhi Paper.

Hear, Hear.

* * * *

Mr. Lloyd George, says a cable, proposes to give up his holidays to press on a campaign of popularising his "New Deal".

Not bad we should think. He would get a permanent holiday later, after the New Deal has been rejected by the people of Britain.

* * * *

A lecturer says it is a sin to remain single.

Which reminds us again how very difficult and painful the path of virtue is.

* * * *

Old Lady (visiting prisoner): I suppose the singing of birds must be a great comfort to you?

Convict: Birds, mum?

Old Lady: Yes, you know, the jailbirds I've heard so much about!

Will League Permit This Unequal War?

Abyssinia Protest Against Arms Embargo

GENEVA, Aug. 14.

Abyssinia has protested to the League against the arms embargo and says that Ethiopia manufactures no arms and munitions and owing to prohibitions and embargoes cannot obtain the means of defence outside its own frontier and asks if the Council will allow the unequal combat to continue between two members of the league, one of which declares it is employing all resources to prepare for aggression while the other weakly pacific and mindful of its international obligations, is deprived of the means of organising her defence on which its vety existence depends.—Reuter's Special.

PORTENTS OF ANOTHER WORLD WAR!

"League Playing Into Italy's Hands"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The dilatory tactics of the League are obviously playing into the hands of Italy, whose immediate aim is to gain time for complete war preparations, declares Viscount Snowden in a letter to the "Times".

Signor Mussolini has made it abundantly clear that he will attack to fully conquer Abyssinia. His declared purpose is to defy the League.

If the League does not accept the challenge there is an end to the League with complications too terrible to contemplate. Serious trouble in the colonial possessions will certainly develop.

The situation contains all the elements of another world war.

THREE POWER PARLEYS

PARIS, Aug. 13.

The Three Power Abyssinian conversations will open in an atmosphere which was authoritatively described to Reuter tonight as earnestness without pessimism or optimism. On the whole, however, opinion rather tends to pessimism than optimism.

It is felt here that Britain holds the key to the riddle, but nobody knows at present what she is going to propose, except Mr. Eden, who, when he arrived here this evening, made no statement to the crowds of waiting journalists before driving to the British Embassy.—Reuter.

DILEMMA FOR FRANCE

(SPECIAL CABLE).

PARIS, August 14.

The Anglo-French conversations on the subject of Abyssinia, began this morning, when Capt. Eden with the British Ambassador, visited M. Laval.

The "Paris Midi" remarks that France is faced with a dilemma. For Britain threatens to withdraw co-operation in Europe, if France does not support her against Italian claims; while Italy is making European co-operation conditional on her being allowed a free-hand in Africa. France has to find a solution pleasing to both the parties on pain of losing her friendship.

BLACK SHIRTS FOREIGN LEGION

Italians Abroad To Be Mobilised

(SPECIAL CABLE).

ROME, August 14.

Sig. Mussolini has authorised the formation of a Legion of Black-Shirts to be formed by Italian Volunteers living abroad.

The Legion will consist of four battalions of 1,000 men each, commanded by Sig. Piero Parini, Director-General of the office concerned with the Italian residents abroad.

Hitherto 11,000 volunteers' offers have been received, but owing to the severity of the medical examination, it is expected that many of the candidates will be rejected. The volunteers, it is stated, are carrying on traditions of volunteering which is a feature of the Resorgimento and Garibaldi's army.

MORE RESERVISTS CALLED TO COLOURS

(Special Cable.)

ROME, August 14.

Twenty thousand men of the Reservist classes of 1911, 1913 and 1914 both at home and abroad who were hitherto exempted are to be recalled to colours. The War Ministry gives no reason but it is believed that it accords with Sig. Mussolini's general policy to vigorously press forward the campaign before the end of the year. The 1912 class Reservists are not yet called for service. It is believed that the newly called classes are not intended for service in East Africa.

"HAIRAN" SENT BACK FROM EXERCISE

Sequel To Spread Of Coughing Epidemic

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, August 14.

Coughing epidemic is spreading. The latest St. Legerites affected are "Hairan" and "Field-Trial," which were sent back during exercise. "Bahram's" report is favourable, cough is mild and it has not developed temperature and is expected to be able to resume serious work in a few days.

VISCOUNT BRIDGEMAN DEAD

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, August 14.

Viscount Bridgeman of Leigh, Chairman of B.B.C., and ex-First Lord of the Admiralty is dead.

(Viscount William Clive Bridgeman of Leigh began his parliamentary career as early as 1892 when he contested North Worcestershire and continued to be a member till 1929 when he was raised to peerage. He was Lord Commissioner of the Treasury in 1915-16; Assistant Director of War, Trade Department in 1916; Parliamentary Secretary to Ministry of Labour in 1919-20; Secretary of Mines in 1920-22; Home Secretary in 1922-24, and First Lord of Admiralty in 1924-29.)

New Party Will Not Be Able To Wield Much Power, Says Parmanand

SIMLA, (By Mail)

Bhai Paramanand M.L.A. in an interview to the "Uunted Press" regarding the formation of the new National Party says:—

I personally welcome the formation of the new party by amalgamating the various parties as well as the adoption of this new name. It was not possible for these parties to run independent existence and produce any political or moral effect on the public. They might have simply dissipated their energies. I think this combination will make the new Nationalist party a strong force which will affect healthy influence on the public life.

But even believing all these, I have to add one definite point and that is that the first necessity with the promoters of this new party would be to seek the co-operation of Bengal. It was the Bengal Nationalists who at the time of the formation of the party just before the Assembly elections wanted to cling to the name "Congress" I still doubt if the Bengal Congress Nationalists would be prepared to give up that name. In such a case I think the new Nationalist Party would not be able to weild much power or influence in the country. which it could command if the Bengal Nationalists decided to join it".—United Press.

STRANGLED BY HIS OWN TIE

Pilot Saves Parachutist While Jumping From Aeroplane Wing

LONDON, July 29.

An 18-year-old parachutist has just been saved from certain death by the miraculous presence of mind of his pilot. When at a height of 2,000 feet, he began to be strangled by his own necktie.

The boy was Dennis Smith, who is qualifying for his parachute jumping certificate. He had gone up to make what was to be his fourth descent.

As he was climbing out on to the wing, the wind caught his neck-tie, twirled it round one of the stay-wires and drew it taut, half-strangling him.

The pilot Mr Watty Glover noticing Smith's predicament, took out a knife in order to cut the tie. Smith was by then unconscious, and in danger of falling.

Then, holding on to Smith's parachute harness in the one hand Mr. Glover began from 2,000 feet his perilous descent piloting the machine with the other hand.

When the machine landed, Smith was still unconscious, and half in and half out of the cockpit, to which position he had been dragged by the pilot during the descent.

Ambulance men applied artificial respiration, and after about a quarter of an hour Smith revived. He had to be dissuaded from going to make his parachute jump.—Reuter.

LLOYD GEORGE GIVES UP HOLIDAYS

Will Embark On Nation-wide Campaign In Support Of New Deal

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Mr. Lloyd George, it is learned, intends to embark on a nation-wide campaign in the autumn in support of his new deal proposals.

The campaign will be organised by the Council of Action for Peace and Reconstruction. Separate councils are being established in Wales and Scotland.

Mr Lloyd George proposes to address a big Welsh convention in

TARAKESWAR INUNDATED

Adjacent Villages Also Threatened With Danger

CALCUTTA, August 14.

Reports received from Burdwan this morning say flood has considerably subsided in town, but the rural area is still submerged. Several kutcha houses collapsed but no loss of life is reported. The Damodar level dropped to fourteen feet at 2-30 a.m. but has since risen to 15.5 feet. Relief measures are in progress. The Collector has issued an appeal for public assistance in food, money and clothing.

TARAKESWAR INUNDATED

The town Tarakeswar is inundated and it is feared that the train service beyond Haripal station on this line will have to be suspended. Rajbolgat, an adjacent village is also threatened with danger. The well-known temple Taraknath is under water and the station staff have removed their families from the place. The Sub-Divisional Officer, Serampore, with other local officials is camping at Tarakeswar and assistance in the shape of boats, bamboo poles have been sent to the place. The Commissioner, Burdwan Division, the District Magistrate, Hooghly, are also visiting the affected area.

According to a message received from Howrah, due to flood in river Sone, the Grand Chord line at certain places is considered unsafe and all through trains are being diverted via Patna—Gaya line. Down Bombay Mail is arriving two hours later than the schedule.

SUDDEN FLOOD

There has been sudden flood in river Darakeswar in Arambagh sub-division in Hooghly District causing breaches in the embankment at two places. Local officials are on the spot. Postal communication has been suspended.

A message from Dhanbad states that villages Chanch and Telenpi are considerably affected, the latter which is situated on the bank of Damodar was almost wiped out by the great flood of 1913.—A.P.

TWO KILLED IN HOUSE COLLAPSE

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 14.

Two persons are reported to have died and two others injured as a result of the collapse of two houses due to the visitation of a cyclone in a village near Kaira District.—A.P.

STRENGTHENING AIR FORCE

Britain To Have Vast Air Base Near Portsmouth?

"MATTER UNDER CONSIDERATION"

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Far-reaching changes, which will affect the future of the British air routes, are being planned by the Air Ministry of the Imperial Airways, according to the "Evening Standard's" air correspondent who learns that it is proposed to establish a vast air base for flying boats and air liners near Portsmouth, whereto all Empire services and the coming Atlantic service will be transferred from Croydon whence, however, the British and European service would continue to operate.

The correspondent also learns that air services to India, Singapore, Australia and the Cape ultimately will be operated entirely by flying boats!

The Air Ministry, in an official statement, says that no decision is yet taken in regard to the base of the operations for flying boats operating from Britain over the Empire air routes. The matter is under active consideration, but it is quite impracticable to make any statement at present.—Reuter.

NAZI PERSECUTION OF JEWS

U. S. Must Withdraw From Olympic Games, Urges Senator

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.

In view of the reports of Nazi persecution of Jews and Catholics, Senator Peter Gerry, speaking in the Senate, suggested that the United States' sportsmen should seriously consider the question of America's withdrawal from the Olympic games to be held in Germany in 1936.—Reuter.

MANMOHAN SINGH LEAVES FOR CAIRO

ROME, Aug 13.

It is confirmed that Manmohan Singh reached Naples, and left for Cairo this morning.—Reuter.

Mid-Wales on September 13 to which will be invited the representatives of churches, industrialists, and members of Parliment of all parties.

It is understood that Mr. Lloyd George, who is giving up his holidays to press on the plans of the campaign, also proposes to visit the industrial areas of England.—Reuter.

1,000 Drowned In Floods In Italy

HAVOC OF DYKE BURST AND COLLAPSE OF ROOFS CROWDED BY REFUGEES

ROME, August 14.

It is believed that one thousand people were drowned in the floods caused by the bursting of a dyke in the township of the Ovada country which inundated an area of 25 x 16 miles.

BRIDGES SWEPT AWAY

A number of factories were destroyed and four bridges swept away.

Hundreds of people crowded on the roofs, but were engulfed as the houses crumbled.—Reuter.

Note:—Ovada is an Italian town near Alessandria having a population of nearly 10,284.

ROSSINGLIONE RAZED TO GROUND

ROME, August 14.

The village of Rossiglione, 10 miles south of Ovada, was razed to the ground by flood water, which overwhelmed Ovada.

It is stated that the dam of the power station, holding the lake above Ovada, cost £600,000. It is not yet possible to estimate the damages to the houses and crops. The damage to public works is expected to amount to thousands of sterling.—Reuter's Special.

Bengal Villages Washed Away

FLOOD WORKS HAVOC IN BIHAR

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

Latest report received this noon from Burdwan about the Damodar flood situation shows that while water is subsiding in the town, it is still rising at Raneeganj and other places of Burdwan where villages Sonda, Wadia and Silimpur were washed away last night. The condition of village Baje Pratappur is also grave.

In the Burwan town itself all the court work has been suspended and schools and colleges closed as a greater portion of the town area is still under knee deep water. The railway quarters were rendered unsafe this morning necessitating the sheltering of railway employes in railway rakes. Hundreds of persons in the town have been rendered shelterless. Many huts are still collapsing. Want of boats is seriously handicapping relief operations and also collection of information from the interior of the district.

Maharajadhiraj Bahadur has employed a number of elephants for carrying food stuff for relief to villages.—United Press.

BAHAR MARKET WASHED AWAY

DACCA, Aug. 14.

The river Padma is also causing usual havoc in Dacca in East Bengal. Bahar Market, an important commercial centre, has been completely washed away, there being scarcely any remnant of this populous village.

The ancestral dwelling place of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das at Telirbag is now at a very short distance from the Padma and in an imminent danger of being washed away.—United Press.

FLOODS DISORGANISE TRAIN SERVICE

DINAPORE, Aug. 14.

Due to floods bridge No. 469 at miles 324/9 between Jakhim and Phesar and the bridge No. 509 at miles 335/17 between Palmerganj and the Sone East Bank are declared unsafe for passage of trains to-day.

Through communication between Ismailpur and the Sone East Bank is stopped. Through Mail and Express trains for the section Gaya to Moghalsarai are being diverted via the Patna-Gaya Branch and the main line. The local passenger trains are being terminated at Gaya and the Sone East Bank and being worked as return trains. Through goods traffic is being worked via the main line.

It is not possible now to forecast the duration of interruption.—United Press.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC DIVERTED

Apprehension Of Breach On E. I. Railway

DINAPORE, August 14.

The Divisional Superintendent of East Indian Railway, Dinapore, wires:—

"In continuation of my telegram of even date, owing to a threatened breach of the line between Palmeganj and Sone East Bank at mile 326|5 and 336|15, the following trains will be diverted via the main line of Moghalsarai, Dinapore, Jahja and Asansol route:—

1 Up and 3 Up Mails.

9 Up Expresses and their corresponding Down trains.

Passenger shuttle services will run between Gaya and Asansol; Gaya and Rafiganj; Sone East Bank and Moghalsarai. The restricted goods traffic will continue via the main line.—United Press.

Use Of Military In Peace Times

CIVIL AUTHORITIES ARE SOLE JUDGES

But It Must Be Noted "Soldiers Shoot To Kill"

SIMLA, (By Mail).

An idea of the duties and responsibilities of the Army when employed in aid of the Civil Power in India, has been ascertained at the Army Headquarters, Simla.

The total regular forces in India, including the R. A. F., number some 181,000; and out of these no less than 70,000—British and Indian—are allotted to the service of Internal Security. This may appear at first sight to be an excessively large figure; but it is claimed when the size of the country and its enormous population and the fact that in war some four to five thousand miles of railway have to be safeguarded against sabotage by ill-disposed persons are taken into account, combined with the fact that treaties with Indian States involve an obligation to maintain troops in areas, there can be little doubt that 70,000 men distributed over the length and breadth of India and Burma are in no way out of proportion.

In peace time the Field Army troops and, in many places, the covering troops are liable to be employed in aid of civil power.

Troops allotted to Internal Security are located, so far as possible, at main centres on the principal railway lines.

They are thus suitably situated both to protect the railway communications in war and to move rapidly to any area where trouble may arise.

The Civil authorities are the sole judges empowered to call upon the aid of the military. The stage at which this step is taken is decided by the civil authorities in consultation with the Military Commander.

The employment of troops in aid of the Civil Power can be placed in three categories or stages.

The first stage may be termed the "preventative" stage.

In this stage it is important to remember that the Civil authorities are still in complete control.

The military has been called in on signed requisition of the Civil authorities. It is however not for the civil authorities to suggest what troops should be made available. This is entirely decided by the Military Commander. In India it has been found that the mere appearance of the troops has a salutary ecect and has arrested a dangerous movement without the necessity of their acance tends to raise the morale of the Police. The actual measures taken in this first (preventative) stage may consist of the troops standing by in barracks or marching in formed bodies through disturbed areas.

MEASURES OF PRUDENCE.

The second stage is the active stage when troops are put in action.

The third stage may be called the "retention" stage. This means that troops are retained in aid of the Civil Power after the crisis has passed.

This is an ordinary measure of prudence, particularly if there are signs that disturbances may break out again.

For example, troops are at this moment still being retained at Lahore, in spite of the fact that the reasons, on account of which troops were called out, have disappeared.

As a general rule troops are not retained longer than ten days. But if this is necessary than the permission of the Government of India is obtained.

It will be appropriate to explain the second stage at some length as it is in this stage that the Civil authorities may call upon the troops to disperse unlawful Assemblies.

The actual request to take action is generally given in the form of a written grequisition (although it is not "legally" necessary to make this in writing) handed to the senior military officer present by the senior Magistrate present.

It does not contain an order to open fire, or take any specific action, but is merely a requisition on the military to disperse an unlawful assembly, and no more.

The method by which the mob will be dispersed is left entirely to the discretion of military commander, with the proviso that he should use as little force and do as little injury to person or property as may be consistent with the attainment of the object in view. In fact he is guided throughout by a set of instructions; and it is impressed on the military commander that he must be careful not to use "excessive" force.

THEY SHOOT TO KILL.

It is further impressed on the military commander that, should he decide to open fire, "if possible" a warning should be given. But it will be realised that it is sometimes exceedingly difficult to convey this warning to a roaring tumultuous mob.

Fire is invariably strictly controlled, and fire is ceased immediately the object has been attained.

The point to be noted is that soldiers shoot to kill and not merely to demonstrate. All shots are deliberately aimed at selected individuals in the crowd who appear to be ringleaders. But the troops cannot be held responsible for the subsequent flight of bullets, killing or injuring perhaps some onlookers.

It is important also to note that the Magistrate, although he cannot give an order to fire but only to take action, can decide when the action taken has achieved its object, and his decision must be accepted.

It will be realised that this unpleasant, though essential, duty of aid to Civil Power demands that both very careful plans should be arranged in advance and that the discipline of the troops should be beyond reproach.

RECENT INSTANCES

Two very recent instances are mentioned to exemplify the present day high standard of discipline of the troops, and demonstrate the principle of applying the minimum force to achieve the object.

At Karachi a total of 30 rounds was fired in circumstances of extraordinary difficulty and danger to the soldiers, and owing to the roar of the mob making it impossible to hear any orders, firing was stopped by officers and non-commissioned officers placing their hands on the men's shoulders.

At Lahore a total of 23 rounds was fired in two days, on one occasion only 2 rounds being fired.

Pre-arranged plans are essential, both in order that the employment of troops may be the more effective and in order to lessen the chance of mistakes when troops are employed.

Throughout India there are local Alarm Schemes, which have been drawn up by the Civil and Military Authorities in conjunction, and are periodically reviewed by them, and are actually rehearsed by the troops concerned.

To guide those responsible for drawing up Local Alarm Schemes, the Government of India have published a volume of instructions, based on the law of the land on experience.

With this volume in existence and carefully prepared Local Alarm Schemes in being, further instructions, when an emergency arises, are unnecessary, and Commanders and troops know what they have to do and can be trusted to do it.

CARD OF INSTRUCTIONS

As regards the troops themselves, every officer and non-commissioned officer employed on duty in aid of the Civil Power is provided with a card which contains brief instructions as to his duties and the nature of the action to be taken. On the back of the card is a requisition to be signed by the Magistrate for the military to take action.

And not the least among the items on this card is the injunction that immediate steps are to be taken to succour the wounded.

It is emphasised that troops are only used in the last resort to maintain order; and that, when they are used, as little force and as little injury to person and property as may be consistent with the attainment of the object is employed.—A.P.

SITUATION IN TRIBAL AREA NORMAL

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

No further developments are reported in the situation in Pindiali (Burhan Khel country).

News from the Upper Mohmand country indicates that there is no undue excitement among upper Mohmands whose attitude is one of non-interference in what they regard as internal dispute of Lower Mohmands.

In the meantime taxi traffic is proceeding normally on the road.—United Press.

Employment Of Trained Teachers

A DILEMMA FOR AIDED SCHOOLS

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Through the columns of your esteemed daily I beg to draw the attention of the Education Department to a grievance of the aided schools:—

The Education Department lays it down as a necessary condition that a school must have some trained hands before it can be recognised.

You will agree with me that in every school as far as possible it is best to have teachers who speak the local vernacular. When this is admitted certain peculiar local conditions have to be taken into account. The first of these is that the parents of the lady teachers in Sindh are against sending their daughters even as far as Bombay or Benares for training. The next best thing they can do is to appear for the "S. T. C." examination, which they cannot do as the Departmental rules again say that only the teachers of a recognised school can appear for the S. T. C. There is no third alternative left for the teachers who wish to get themselves qualified and the management to get their teachers trained either through compulsion or persuasion. Under these circumstances, must certain schools give up all hopes of recognition? To me this seems the only natural conclusion that one is driven to. Hence this condition about having trained teacher previous to recognition is decidedly a hindrance instead of a help in the way of making the schools more efficient. It will be better if recognition is granted on the condition that a school must, within a limited period from the date of recognition, get a certain number of its teachers trained, failing which the recognition may be withdrawn.

In my opinion the school managements are pinned down to the two horns of a dilema and the Department should do away with one of these conditions. They should not make the granting of recognition depend on the school having a certain number of trained teachers, but if they think that this is absolutely necessary then they must relax the other rule about the S. T. C. examination. By doing this, they will really help many new and aided schools to become more efficient.—Yours, etc.,

AN EDUCATIONIST.

Political Propaganda Through Cinema Films

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Of late such pictures as "Bengal Lancers," "Sanders of the River," "Africa Speaks" have been shown. If these pictures are critically judged they are nothing but political propaganda for White supremacy over the Black Races. It is a shame we flock in hundreds to witness our own humiliation. It is all a theme of superiority complex of the white races over the Blacks. These pictures are well-suited for European boys and girls, but certainly not for the benefit of the ruled and races. Self-respect demands that Indians in general should refrain from exhibiting and witnessing such pictures.—Yours, etc.,

B. H.

Aug. 18.

Bombay Medical Council And Homoeopathy

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read with interest the letter appearing in your today's issue under the above heading. I hasten to assure Mr. Koppikar that there has never been any question amongst Allopaths as to the good to be accomplished through Homoeopathy provided it is practised by men with sound Allopathic training. Unfortunately, some mushroom schools and colleges of Homoeopathy have sprung up in Bombay and the danger lies in allowing the product of such institutions to practise Homoeopathy without any knowledge of physiology, anatomy, minor surgery, etc., etc., which are so necessary for efficient medical practice. The aggregations caused by such Homoeopaths amongst those who are unfortunate enough to consult them, are terrible, and I may say that the increase of bad health in Bombay during the last three or four years could be traced to such homoeopaths—the word quack is too mild for them. The only remedy is for Government to appoint a Commission consisting of Allopathic medical men, who are also practising homoeopathy to examine the question. Government should issue permits to practise to such Homoeopaths only as are able to diagnose simple and serious cases.—Yours, etc.,

FACTS.

Bombay, August 13.

Late Sir John Thompson

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Speaking about late Sir John Thompson two years ago, Lord Halifax styled him as "one of the truest servants had India ever had"!!! The London "Times" eulogises his services to India! And the Bori Bunder Bugle follows suit! Now who was Sir John Thompson? They talk of him as a great Punjab Civilian! And a popular Commissioner of Delhi! They quietly forget to state:—

(1) That it was he who was the right hand man of Sir Michael O'Dwyer during the martial law days!

(2) That it was he, who defended General Dyer's shooting in the Jallanwalla Baug in 1919!—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Wanted Explanation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—By the Agreement of 15th April 1928 between the Holy See and Portugal the Double Jurisdiction and the Diocese of Damaun became extinct. It is rumoured that certain of the funds of an extinct diocese have been transferred from British India to Damaun, a Portuguese possession. If this be so, it would be interesting to know how this can be justified.—Yours, etc.,

Q IN THE CORNER.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

Nature-Study Classes

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Last year nature-study classes were started by the Inspector of the Schools. For this purpose one teacher was selected from every school. Some lectures were useful to all; but others were very advanced for the beginners. The aim of these lectures was not clear to the majority. This year two months have passed and the classes are not revived as yet. Nature study is introduced in many schools; but the teachers are handicapped by the lack of adequate knowledge of the subject. May I hope that the authorities concerned will give facilities to the teachers by holding regular classes in the subject from the very begining? It will be well if they prescribe a course for the I, II and III standards.—Yours, etc.,

A TEACHER.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Seva Mandal Prize Fund Lottery

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A few days back a handbill of a Seva Mandal Prize Fund Lottery issued and sanctioned by a State of Vijaynagar situated somewhere near Idar, came to my hand.

As the sale and transmission of such lottery tickets is considered an offence in British India as well as in places where British Indian laws are in force, I requested the Hon. the A G. G. at Rajkot to let me know whether the Agency authorities had sanctioned the issue of the said lottery and whether it was objectionable under British Indian Law. The Secretary to Hon. the A.G.G. in his No. E/623-34 of 1935 dated Rajkot 30th July 1935 informs me that 'the Seva Mandal Prize Fund Lottery has been authorised by the Vijaynagar Darbar though the transmission of tickets in this lottery to places in British India is objectionable.'

Hence this is to inform all concerned that the transmission of the said Vijaynagar Lottery tickets as well as similar other lottery tickets issued from Indian States is objectionable.—Yours, etc.,

VENILAL C. BUTH.

Joravarnagar, August 9.

Maternity Hospital For Kutch-Mandvi

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I come to know from a certain vernacular weekly of Bombay that the public of Kutch-Mandvi has recently submitted an application to the State authorities requesting an immediate opening of a maternity hospital at Mandvi proper, where it is undoubtedly badly needed at an early period. I want to remind both the State authorities and Mandvi public of such an institution already existing for the last ten years, at Maska, only a mile or so off Mandvi. It is, as far as I know, open to all classes. I am really at a loss to understand why the public overlooked this philanthropic institution and looked directly to the State for a new one. I have very little to say if the said institution by name "Maska Female charitable hospital," had been open to Maska public only. However, I would ask the managing trustee of the institution, who, it is said, is Sheth Bhimji Premji of Maska, at present trading in Bombay, to disclose the aims and objects of the institution for the knowledge of the public, and to make it clear whether the institution meant for Maska proper only or its neighbouring towns and villages, and to state on what grounds the State has been pleased to grant a free plot of land on which the hospital premises, stand. I wonder why the Managing Trustee has neglected so far to furnish the hospital with a lady doctor, necessary mid-wives or nurses, means of conveyance and such other facilities for the advantage of the surrounding public, whose attention the hospital has failed to attract and thereby giving them the cause to approach the State for a new one.

Will the authorities concerned be pleased to take necessary steps in this important matter?—Yours, etc.

POPATLAL BHANJI THACKER.

Cutch-Mandvi.

Birth Control

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to Dr. Daji's letter on this subject in to-day's issue, since he does take his stand on any religion, (though I fail to understand how there can be any parties in medical doxies and sex-hygiene), does he really think that people are to take his word aboout what is right and what is wrong? At least he advances no proof whatsoever of his statement that "enjoying sexual intercourse with the safeguard of contraception is 'not' living 'right' life, and the thought of succumbing to animal passion and living by it is not 'right' thought. It is not the 'wrong' use of all organs that is necessary for health," and so on. Who is Dr. Daji to decide what is right? He might as well say that it is not 'right' to enjoy the pleasure of swimming with the safeguard of life-saving devices or to employ the most up-to-date methods of preventing street accidents! I maintain that it is the most elementary right of every human being to derive as much pleasure from life as possible, with the least possible risk or loss, provided no harm is being done to other people. The only sensible definition of right and wrong is that it is wrong to do harm to others, and perhaps even to oneself, because that may do indirect harm to others. The most eminent medical authorities are agreed that no harm is done by scientific methods of birth-control, and as for the moral harm we have nothing but Dr. Daji's statement for it. He has a right to his opinion and let him behave accordingly, but why should other people give any importance to it? His statement about self-control is perfectly absurd. He says, "self-control has 'become' impracticable for the great majority of the 'man in the street'," and explains that it has become so on account of 'wrong' thought and 'wrong' imagination. Here he not only poses as our mentor tell us what is right and wrong, but his statement implies that at some stage of human civilisation, self-control was 'not' impracticable for the man in the street. I challenge Dr. Daji to prove that it was so and I am certainly not willing to take his word for it. This is merely the ancestor-cult, peeping through his disclaimer that he belongs to no party in religion. I do not stop at that. I maintain that there should be limits to self-control, which is certainly not an unmixed good. Dr. Daji talks of yielding to animal passion. What if I accuse him of yielding to animal passion when he takes his dinner? To call the sex instinct 'animal passion' is merely to give a dog a bad name and hang it. Dr. Daji pretends that it is wrong to 'use the sexual organ' when there is no desire of conception. I maintain that not one in a million will be found to follow Dr. Daji's advice, though plenty of hypocrites pretend to do it. The few like Mahatma Gandhi who may sincerely wish to follow the rule are not able to do it. We talk of the man in the street? I do not see that Dr. Daji has derived any advantage by not belonging to any party in religion, etc., as he professes. Religious people cite the authority of their religions. Dr. Daji has none but his own word. Even religious persons can be educated, witness the Roman Catholics who used to be dead against birth control, but have now been so far educated as to accept the principle, since they now allow certain methods, though they may not be safe. People who let out pseudo-moral gas can hardly be argued with. Self-control is mere talk. I believe in being more practical.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. KARVE.

Girgaum, Bombay.
August 13.

PLANTERS' LOYALTY TO GOVT.

OOTACAMUND, Aug. 13.

"I feel sure that Government in future can rely on the unstinting support of the planting industry which has been given to Government so loyally in the past," said the Governor addressing the forty-second annual general meeting of the United Planters Association of Southern India which he opened this afternoon at Coonor. His Excellency, after referring to the condition of the industry, added that though the Central Government, rather than the provincial government, was concerned regarding many problems confronting the planters the Madras Government strongly supported their cause.—A. P.

ATTEMPT TO RESCUE LITERATURE

(Continued from page 6.)

sest connection between the central and local Indian organisations with that of the London organisation.

Plan Of Work.

The Association will further cooperate with those literary organisations whose aims do not conflict with its basic aims. It will produce and translate literature of progressive nature an a high technical efficiency to fight cultural reaction; and in this way it will further the movement of Indian freedom and social regeneration.

The Secretary was emphatic that his members will strive for the acceptance of a common language and a common script for India. The first step in this direction will be the publication of a bi-monthly from India early in October. An energetic young Indian who is returning home has been entrusted with the task of publishing this journal. The suggestion of Prof. Chatterjee to Romanise Indian script has been taken up by the Association and in the forthcoming publication ample space is allotted to Romanised Indian script.

The Association will also protect the interests of Indian authors, and offer facilities to those who deserve assistance in the publication of their works. To fight for the right of free expression of opinion and thought is the last object of the Association.

IS FRANCE HEADING FOR FASCISM?

Royalists And Socialists Stage Separate Demonstration On Bastille Day

For some time papers have been reporting increasingly about active political currents or divergent character being sharply at play in France, raising the question of the future of State direction and Government system, and giving great prominence to certain developments. The question which arises is: Is France going Fascist? The rapid Cabinet changes of recent period and some budgetary difficulties provide the background to these questions. The spectacular demonstrations of the Fascist Union led by Colonel Rocque have brought the question to the forefront. What is the actual position? There are in France a number of organizations with Fascist outlook. Of these, however, only two are of real strength and significance; the Royalist Association and the Fascist Union led by Count Colonel de la Rocque. The Royalist Association has a membership, the strength of which is estimated as being not above 3,000. It figures in press to a greater extent than its real strength warrants. This is largely because the organization has some specialised in disturbing and breaking up of meetings of their opponents. Its membership indicates that it, can constitute no real danger. More important is the organization, at the head of which is Colonel de la Rocque. Its members have recently been increasing and it is to-day calculated to have a membership of about 250,000. This, of course, is not sufficient to see in it a mass movement. Its programme has never been definitely formulated and only the general adherance to Fascist ideal is indicated. The organization receives added attention due to certain factors; its strength is greatly concentrated in the capital and here also in the fashionable parts which foreigners generally frequent; it has associations with influential groups connected with certain big vested interests and industry circles, from which it is stated to be receiving big financial assistance; and it has an automobile service and an aeroplane fleet. Count Colonel de la Racque is also known as standing in near association with certain persons in possession of key position in the State.

PEOPLES FRONT.

Against the Fascist currents there is a keen counter-movement. The wider movement, in fact, is noted to be in this direction. Clear indication of this was supplied on, the 14th of July, the day of the Bastille. According to very careful estimates, numbers at the demonstration of the Fascist Union of Colonel de la Rocque amounted to 20,000, whereas those at the demonstration of the Peoples' Front, Communists, Socialists, and Radicals, amounted to 350,000. The Communists and Socialists lead active movement against the Fascists and of late a group in the Radical Party has been somewhat actively associating with the anti-Fascist front. The demonstration of the Peoples' Front of July 14th was headed also by two important leaders of the Radical Party and former Cabinet Members, M. Daladier and M. Cott. The election of 1936 is expected to bring a big swing to the Left. That is bound to create a new and interesting situation. If the development is combined with a serious economic position and an acute tension in the political sphere, the Fascist Union, with its powerful associations and not negligible following, may concentrate on a more intensive and a closer action. It can come to power only by extra-parliamentary action, for it holds no comparison with the Nazi Party in Germany. The above factors would indicate that there is no wide popular urge behind the Fascist movement in France and the current in the Fascist direction is held up by a broader popular movement. However, there are new developments calling on one side to more rationalisation measures and on the other to greater political anxiety in an atmosphere of uncertainty greatly contributed by certain currents released from outside and in the wake the cross-currents getting sharper. Much, of course, would depend upon how foreign political issues are going to develop, especially the position in Germany and her attitude.

Rai Saheb Tarachand Nagpur Superintendent, arrested one Hira sweeper, who, it is alleged had made an unsuccessful attempt to kill his wife and mother-in-law with an axe and was evading the police.

Bhavnagar News

CRUSADE AGAINST BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

Students Hold A Meeting And Condemn Present System

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVANAGAR, August 11

The local Youth League has taken up the problem of "Bombay University Reforms," in hand and started a vigorous campaign for immediate introduction of Reforms in the system of the University. A few days ago, a leaflet entitled "Wither Bombay University?" was published by the League which has created a great amount of interest and enthusiasm among the student world.

On Friday last, a meeting was organised under the auspices of the Bhavanagar Youth League in the Theosophical Lodge. The hall was packed and a good number of young men had to go away due to lack of space. The subject announced was "The necessity of reforms in the Bombay University." Mr. Dolatrai H. Mehta, a promient pleader of Bhavanagar, precided. Mr. Mehta at the outset made a vigorous plea for reforms and emphasized how the whole issue was of very great significance. He further put a stress on provoking thought in the public, and creating a strong public opinion in favour of university reforms. Prof. Joshi dwelt at length on the absurdity of the university courses in Gujerati and showed how it had become essential to make changes in prescribing textbooks. Mr. L. V. Dani, in a stirring speech exposed the glaring evils in the university system of education. He showed how University Senate election took away the time of the senators, and also the grave defects that had entered in the mass examination of papers. He further made a plea for reduction of examination fees, and introducing vocational education. Mr. Dani tried to show how Bombay University has lagged behind other universities of India and the world.

S. G. WARTY'S CONGRATULATIONS

Mr. S. G. Warty who has been a very keen exponent of Bombay University reforms has sent a letter to the Youth League congratulating them for organizing such a meeting, in Bhavanagar and thereby giving a lead in university reforms to other cities. His letter was read before the meeting. There was another letter from Prof. K.T. Shah, who wrote that he was standing for reforms and he was quite willing to publicly discuss the subject whenever he would come there.... The meeting wherein the grievances of the students were placed publicly was first of its type and was a great success.

SIR PRABHASHANKAR PATTANI'S FIRMNESS

Sir Pattani who was sick is getting better day by day and fulfilling the various appointments. Two days ago he had long conversations with the prominent merchants representing various associations in the city. He is said to have remarked during the conversation that Bhavanagar is gong to assert its right with regard to its port upto the last moment The city is keenly waiting for same settlement.

BENGAL CONGRESS SOCIALISTS

To Meet In Conference In September

CALCUTTA (By Mail).

The Publicity Committee to the Bengal Congress Socialists Conference to be held in Calcutta in September next has issued the following general appeal through the press:—

Since the Calcutta Congress Socialist Conference held in September, we have been able to carry the message and programme of our party to numerous sections of the population, both rural and urban. But we have no hesitation in confessing that our achievements have been little in comparison to the task before us. We have yet no effective party organisations in even the major districts of the province. Far from acting, as the spearhead of the Congress movement for freedom, we have not yet been able to make our voice felt in the councils of either provincial or the district executives of the Congress, we have indeed been able to give a lead on certain specific issues and our party members have in several places joined the struggle of the Working Classes. But the peasant is, more or less yet unapproached from the organisational view-point.

FORMIDABLE DIFFICULTIES.

But when all that is said, we must remember the extraordinary regime of law prevailing amongst us. Banning of working class and youth organisations, restrictions on freedom of speech, movement press, and association and interference in practically all public activities present formidable difficulties to every public worker.

Among a section of Congress leadership is noticeable a lamentable tendency towards abandoning the struggle for freedom are at least postponing it definitely. Those in positions of power and authority have not yet found either the time or the taste to release the province from the grip of reaction. The worker is thrown between meaningless conflicts and rendered inactive due to a lack of programme.

The Bengal Congress Socialists Party is as firm as ever in its belief that it alone can offer an effective lead to the Congress struggle. In its ambition to bring together all the anti-Imperialists of the Province, it has decided upon the Provincial Conference.

OBJECTS OF CONFERENCE.

As will be apparent now, the Conference shall have the following chief objects:—

(a) Assist in the setting up of District Party Organisations, knit together in a compact body the anti-Imperialist forces of the Province and generally spread the Party's programme.

(b) Lay down concrete policies in relation to such subjects as (1) the Parliamentary activity of the Congress, (2) a peasant programme of a radical character, (3) the real nature of constructive national activities, etc.

(c) Assist in the formation of workers', students' and peasants' organisations where they do not exist and in their growth where such do exist.

The Conference will be held in Calcutta about the first week of September. Exact dates will be announced later.—United Press.

Taraporevala's Book Notes:

INDIA

AND HOW TO KNOW IT.

Studies in Indian Painting, a Survey of Indian Classical Painting from the Commencement of VII Century to Circa 1870 A.D., by N. C. Mehta, I.C.S., With 17 plates in Colour and 44 in half-tone, Rs. 56, slightly shopsoiled copy, Rs. 28.

Splendour That Was 'Ind, a Bird's-eye-View of Indian Culture and Civilization from the earliest times to the Zenith of the Mogul Empire, by Prof. Shah, Bar.-at-Law, with a Foreword by the Marquess of Zetland, Secretary of State for India, with 11 gorgeous plates in colour 324 half-tone illus., etc., Rs. 30 slightly shopsoiled copy, Rs. 25.

Picturesque India, a Photographic Survey of the Land of Antiquity, 304 photogravure plates of Wonderful Monuments of India's past greatness, beautiful temples, mosques, tombs, waterfalls, fortifications and pictures of various types of Humanity, by Dr. Hurlemann, Rs. 20, very slightly shopsoiled copy at Rs. 15.

Panoramic India, 64 panoramic-photographs of Natural Beauty Spots, etc., by W. R. Wallace printed in photogravure process, Rs. 10, slightly shopsoiled copy at Rs. 7.

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LISTERINE
ANTISEPTIC

FIRED AT BY DACOITS

BUT MIRACULOUSLY SAVED

Miracles of occultism and spiritualism when brought to light we often wonder how on earth such things could happen. We are told that certain spiritual forces do exist but are known and harnessed only by a class of mystics. We are also told that thousands of people are being benefited secretly by the employment of these forces to the attainment of their objectives; and they all report strange happenings in their lives. Here's one from a Navarozi Devotee, typical of thousands received.

"I am an old Devotee of Navarozi. I secured Navarozi Charm No. 3 in 1932 and it did me good. Since then I have every betterment. Your Charm seems to be removing all evil spirits. I am attaining honours every year and have got better prospects. Twice I was confronted by notorious dacoits and fired at but both times I was saved. Please send me Special Habibi Charm." Sd. Aulad Ahmad, Station Officer, P. S. Kaimganj, Dist. Farrukhabad, U. P. (4-3-1935).

These forces are particularly very effective in overcoming the bad effects of evil Stars; but they also act powerfully on any desires the devotees may have in such matters as Business, Service, Examinations, Law Suits, Marriages, Social Success, Health, relief, from incurable and stubborn diseases, family affairs, Insurance against all dangers, etc.

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No one should miss the strange story of this mystic force "Navarozi". It is all told in a booklet entitled "THE MASTER POWER." A copy will be sent to those who ask for it.

Enquiries and orders may be addressed to: HABIBULLAH SAHEB, Palli Hill, Bandra, Bombay.

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Toughest Year For Civil Liberties In U. S.

GUNMEN AND "VIGILANTES" COME ON SCENE

Federal Authorities Fail To Check Violence Of Landowners

NEW YORK CITY, (By Mail)

Employers' attacks last year on the efforts of workers to freely organize for the purpose of collective bargaining far outdistanced in importance the other issues of gag legislation, lynching suppression of Negro rights, censorship, and freedom for left parties, is the main conclusion of "Land of the Free," annual report from June, 1934, to June, 1935, of the American Civil Liberties Union published on July 14.

TOUGHEST YEAR

"On the whole," the report states, "it has been the toughest year's work in fifteen years of the Union's history." Hope for the future of "the struggle for historic liberties to agitate without restraint" is said to lie in the growing unity of "special middle-class and working class agencies."

"Employers resistance" to the assumed rights of collective bargaining laid down in the "NIRA" and by creation of the National Labour Board, the report charges, resulted in a crop of strikes unparalleled in the violence which marked efforts to break them.

STRIKE BREAKING ACTIVITY

The report points out that in these struggles scores of workers were killed and wounded on picket lines and hundreds more arrested and attacked by gunmen and "vigilantes" who made their appearance openly for the first time in years. Civil authorities made little or no effort to ban them.

"The Administration's attempts to check this employers' offensive against labour were effective only in minor strikes. In the larger strikes, or where issues of collective bargaining affected powerful interests, the government either openly aided the employers, as in the San Francisco general strike and the discharge of a Newspaper Guild member on a Hearst paper, or so terminated the strike by the appointment of boards of mediation that the employers were in effect victors."

NEW DEAL DISILLUSIONMENT

Disillusionment over the New Deal's failure to improve their lot, particularly among workers and the middle class, the report states, stimulated two strong mass movements. One concerns itself with organizing middle class unrest in programmes "for sharing the wealth" and securing "social justice." The other is a determined campaign to outlaw the "reds" and thus put working class revolt.

The inspiration for the drive came from the San Francisco general strike which "created a state of mind bordering on hysteria among the propertied classes up and down the Pacific Coast" according to the A.C.L.U. Aroused by increasing popular unrest under the turn to the right of the New Deal, the professional patriotic societies, the Chamber of Commerce, the Hearst press, the Elks, and the American Legion launched a drive for "gag" legislation. "For the first time since the anti-radical delirium of 1919 and 1920, this attack on anti-capitalist forces under the cloak of protecting the government from advocacies of its overthrow assumed really formidable proportions."

LIBERALS ORGANISE

To meet this campaign, the Civil Liberties Union and a score of other national agencies organized a vigorous resistance, says the report. Martialled against the "gag" drive were "the American Federation of Labour, the Liberal press, religious organizations, the American League Against War and Fascism, college liberal clubs, and, on the Pacific Coast, the Epics in California and the Commonwealth Builders in Washington."

The resistance was, in the main, highly successful, and the net damages, according to the American Civil Liberties Union, were a few teachers' loyalty oath bills, the enactment by four State legislatures for the first time of laws barring from the ballot parties "which advocate violence or force," and several weak sedition bills.

SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court of the United States gave encouragement to the defenders of civil liberties in the Mooney and Scottsboro decisions, though on questions of principles such as compulsory military training in colleges and Southern Negro primary voting rights, the highest bench was hostile.

FEDERAL FAILURE

The effect of the New Deal on the exercise of civil liberties, declares the report, has been felt primarily in the relations between capital and labour. Though the federal government sent in mediators in the struggle of agricultural labourers, nothing was done to halt the extraordinary violence of the land owners in Imperial Valley, the Ohio onion fields or among the Arkansas share-croppers.

Of federal mediation, the Union declared that "where unions are strong they gain their rights, where they are weak, they do not. The decisions of the National Labour Relations Board under the chairmanship of Messrs. Lloyd Garrison and Francis Biddle stood out in the maze of compromise as the only forthright declarations of labour's rights to organise and bargain collectively. Even so, the attempts of the board to secure enforcement of its decisions were without effective result."

Scoring the role played by the government in the San Francisco strike "with General Hugh Johnson in the lead and Secretary of Labour Frances Perkins bringing up the rear, "the Union declared, "Not a move was made by federal or local officials when 'vigilantes', taking advantage of the hysteria created by the newspaper 'red' scare, attacked and demolished workers' headquarters and turned over to the police hundreds of strikers."

DISCIPLINING ALIENS

The attempted deportation of Mr. John Strachey, the English writer, as a "Communist" revealed clearly, says the Union, "the ceaseless pressure on the Department of Labour by organised anti-alien forces in the country" to discipline aliens.

A BOLD ACTION

Improvement is noted in the Post Office Department which "has not censored a single publication on political grounds" and in the Customs Bureau in admitting a number of hitherto banned books was cited. Rights of American Indians have been considerably extended, the American Civil Liberties Union declared.

The absence "of any settled policy of colonial administration" makes it inevitable that natives in the colonies should be restricted in political rights.

Attacks upon demonstrations of the unemployed were numerous all over the country and the Union criticizes the lack of official channels whereby legitimate grievances may be presented to relief authorities.

REPRESSION CONTINUES

"The areas of the country where civil rights continue most constantly to be denied," the Union asserted, "are unchanged, because the forces of repression still control:—California, pretty much as a whole; western Pennsylvania in both coal and steel towns, though with some slight improvement in the steel district; the whole rural cotton-growing south, and among southern cities, particularly Birmingham and Atlanta; the eastern shore of Maryland and the industrial towns of New Jersey.

In order of their provocation to friends of civil liberty, as reported from the Union's correspondents in 45 states, are listed the American Legion, local Chambers of Commerce, and the D.A.R., with the Hearst press and the Elks dragging behind as very serious menaces. It is the Legion that takes the lead in "the patriotic job of attacking minority movements," the report declared.

On the credit side of the ledger, the report notes fewer injunctions in labour disputes, less censorship of plays and books, and a considerable decrease in lynchings. Balancing this, however, the report declared "Things are worse as regards mob violence by 'vigilantes' in strikes, the suppression of demonstrations of the unemployed by local police, and attacks upon teachers and student organizations with liberal or radical connections."

OFFICE-BEARERS.

The 96 page year book also includes reports from a dozen local committees. Vacancies in the national committee of the American Civil Liberties Union occurring through the death of Mr. Fremont Older of San Francisco and the resignations of Father John A. Ryan of Washington and Mr. William S. U'Ren of Portland, Oregon, have been filled by Messrs. Heywood Broun, John Dos Passes, and Bishop Edward L. Parsons of California.

Mr. Roger N. Baldwin continues as director of the organization. Other officers include Dr. Harry F. Ward, chairman; Lucille B. Milner, secretary; B. W. Huebsch, treasurer; Arthur Garfield Hays and Morris L. Ernst, counsel.

ANNUAL READING

One year monthly details Rs. 2, Weekly details Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 future questions Re. 1. V.P. As. 5. Send writing time, sex and approximate age or date & time of birth. Catalogue free.
HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL OFFICE.
TIRUTTANI, (S. INDIA).

"FREEDOM USURPED BY CENSORSHIP & TYRANNY"

Reuter Chief On Press Freedom: Taint Of Official Propaganda

LONDON (By Mail).

Strong warning of the evils of biased news and of propaganda guised as news was made by Sir Roderick Jones, Chairman of Reuters, when addressing the Empire Summer School at Oxford tonight. He spoke on 'World News, With Special Reference to the Empire."

"Wherever we look in the civilised places of the earth beyond the British empire we find uneasiness and uncertainty", said Sir Roderick. "Both uneasiness and uncertainty can be intensified or allayed probably more effectively by the press than by any other agency, official or unofficial. Hence, paradoxically enough, the censorships of varying degrees which we find on the continent of Europe.

PRESS UNDER DICTATORS

"Dictators, autocrats, oligarchists, all have this in common. They recognise the power of the press in influencing public opinion and in pursuit of their aims they are tempted to bring that power under their control. But the weapon which they seize perishes in their grasp. Subordinated to their will, the press loses its prestige, its authority and its influence, and ceases to have any value worth speaking of as an instrument of policy. It is difficult to envisage the existence of such a state of affairs within this realm of ours. We are a liberty-loving people and even those who know little of journalism rightly regard a free press as the palladium of our liberties. The only censorship normally accepted by our press is the censorship of public opinion and public opinion can be relied upon to correct or to neutralise any serious disposition to extravagance and irresponsibility that may manifest itself from time to time."

"EFFECTIVE CHECK" OF COMPETITION

Sir Roderick then summarised the world news situation as we see it to-day. "Throughout the British Empire and the United States", he said, "we have a free independent exchange and general distribution of news greater in volume than it has ever been and bound to be greater still. The process of exchange and distribution is conducted through innumerable channels and by a diversity of agencies and correspondents working in such competition and so independently of each other that an effective check always exists upon what might be called the day's report.

"As the news sedvices and the newspapers are businesss enterprises, the aim and the interest of those who originate and diffuse the news, whatever the disposition here and there to dress it up and charge it with drama are to be veracious and accurate, since unreliability in the end does not pay and trustworthiness does. Thus in the British Empire and the United States we see a news machinery and a newspaper press untouched by official taint or corruption.

TERRORS OF CENSORSHIP

"The news product may not always be without flaw. But the blemishes are nothing in comparison with the merits, and the system provides a monumental contrast to what is to be found in countries where freedom has been usurped by censorship and tyranny. If our examination were carried beyond the Empire and North America, invidious comparisons would be deduced even if they were not stated or implied. We must content ourselves with the conviction that notwithstanding the growth of controls and censorships in certain countries such as formerly were unknown in days of peace, the news position of the world in general is improving.

"The improvement would be immeasurably greater if the evil elements of official influence and control could be abolished and journalists be free in every land independently to proclaim the news of their own country and independently to record the news of other countries. Then indeed a giant stride would be made towards dispelling doubts and removing misunderstandings which today are a menace to peace. It is important that news be free from official control or official inspiration. This does not rule out official communiques and authoritative announcements issued from time to time by governments and administrations. So long as they go forth frankly and undisguised nobody mistakes them.

What has to be barred is the spurious matter which is put about the world, largely by wireless and which while masquerading as news, is simply propaganda—propaganda of the type to which I have already referred and all the more dangerous because it so often bears an appearance of bluff, honesty and robust candour. Happy and well-bound towards each other though we are within the Empire, care is required between ourselves no less than with foreign countries, in the practice of the art of news selection and dissemination.

FOR NOVICE PILOTS

WASHINGTON (By Mail)

To further development of small airworthy planes for the novice pilot, an aircraft engine only 20 inches in diameter, but which will develop 90 horsepower, was ordered by the Bureau of Air Commerce recently from the Continental Motors Corporation of Detroit. Its weight, according to the contract award, will not exceed two pounds per horsepower.

The engine is a radial, six-cylinder plant and will operate on the two-stroke cycle which gives a power impulse from each cylinder every other revolution. The ordinary aircraft and automobile engine gives a power impulse in each cylinder every other revolution. Thus the new engine will have as many power explosions per revolution as a 12-cylinder fourstroke power plant.

Don't scold her if she's "DIFFICULT"

DOCTORS KNOW THE SYMPTOMS

WHEN a child is nervous and highly strung, contradictory and bad-tempered, constant scolding does no good. There's a *reason* for her condition—and in most cases it is the same.

Doctors will tell you that children must have an adequate supply of Vitamins A and D, with calcium and phosphorus, to build body and bone and to make healthy nerves—that without this supply growing children exhaust their strength, are "weakly", irritable and peevish.

Simple Treatment Doctors Approve

Luckily there is a simple and effective treatment for this condition—SCOTT'S Emulsion. SCOTT'S Emulsion is made from the finest cod liver oil, the rich natural source of Vitamin A, without which growth and life itself are impossible, and Vitamin D, which enables the body to use calcium to form sound bones and teeth. To this have been added the essential salts of calcium and phosphorus, making SCOTT'S Emulsion *three times more effective than plain cod liver oil!* SCOTT'S Emulsion has been recommended by the medical profession for sixty years; ask your doctor about it.

Valuable Lung Tonic

Unlike plain cod liver oil, SCOTT'S Emulsion is delicious to take and easily digested. Children love it. And because of its wonderful building and tonic properties SCOTT'S Emulsion is a reliable remedy for coughs, colds and all lung troubles, and is an ideal strengthmaker after fevers and all illness.

AMAZING, BUT TRUE!
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What SCOTT'S Emulsion does
- Builds sturdy flesh and bone
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- Guards the lungs against infection
- Enriches the blood
- Wards off illness

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LIBERALS' DISILLUSIONMENT

(Continued from Page 6).

was no real and sincere change of heart, but it was the usual British political strategy and diplomatic tactics, to seem to surrender for the time being, in order to enable them to turn a nasty corner. Congressmen knew that as soon as they had reached the 'safety zone', they would again snap their fingers at their temporary and time-serving allies. They would cast away these tools and instruments after the scheme was completely moulded and had come out as a finished product from the parliamentary machinery. These pleadings, appeals and warnings of their countrymen were in vain. They were not heeded at all; on the contrary, their genuine Congress friends and sincere advisers were dubbed irresponsible agitators, suffering from Anglophobia, so that they were incapable of seeing any good points in British statesmanship and, above all, the Liberals were then appealing to the country and Congress, to respond to this generous British gesture, to take full advantage of the supposed 'change of heart' and ungrudgingly and unhesitatingly accept the proferred hand of friendship. They advised them even to suspend all opposition and agitation, and offer whole-hearted co-operation and assistance, since the British really desired to raise India to the same political level as other Dominions!

(To Be Continued.)

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Latest Commercial News

SHARP RISE OF 18 POINTS IN NEW YORK COTTON

Upward Trend In Cross Rates

WEAKNESS IN GOLD AND SILVER

Grains Quiet And Jute Steady

BOMBAY, August 14

On Wednesday, cross rates moved further upward.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM

New York cotton ruled weak on increasing hedge selling and liquidation. Prices however suddenly firmed up later in the session and closed 13 points up after touching 11.23/11.25.

BULLION EASY

London gold and silver ruled easy.

GRAINS QUIET AND JUTE STEADY

Wheat and linseed ruled quiet. Jute was steady.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES UNINTERESTING

The London Stock Exchange was inactive owing to the lack of enquiry. Giltedged securities lacked interest.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, Aug 14

Previous closing	10.93
To-day's opening	10.87
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing	11.11
Difference	+.18

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935.

Liverpool, Aug 14

Previous closing	5.93
To-day's opening	5.88
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing	5.85
Difference	—.08

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 204

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 14

Interest for the moment is centred round government where pressure is being brought to bear of the President and Mr. Wallace but hitherto attempts of politicians have been unsuccessful as a result of this uncertainty the market was subjected to increasing hedging pressure Weather reports also continue to give favourable showin gleading to increasing crop estimate.

Trading in October commenced at 10.87 i.e. 6 points lower than previous closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and hedging selling coupled with liquidation and foreign selling but later prices improved partially on covering and trade buying with October rising to 10.90 subsequently however the market again eased on further hedge selling and liquidation which forced the price back to 10.86.

New York cotton finally closed at 11.11 with a rise of 18 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 14

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.03/11.01) 10.88/10.87
December (10.90/10.89) 10.73/10.72
January (10.86/10.85) 10.74/10.74

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 14

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American October (5.93) 5.87
American December (5.82) 5.74
Egyptian October (7.74) 7.70
Egyptian November (7.75) 7.71

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 14

Broach April May fluctuated between Rs. 201 and Rs. 199-8 at night. The rate at 10-20 p.m. was Rs. 199-8 with New York futures about 9 points down.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug 14

Silver opened easy at Rs. 67/7, 67/8 and 67/13. The market again came under heavy selling pressure influenced by disappointing London cables while the fall was further accentuated by weakness of London resulting in heavy bulls unloading due to the lack of confidence. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 65/7, 65/9 and 65/13 after declining to Rs. 64/7, 64/9 and 64/12.

Gold opened quiet at Rs. 34/9/3, 34/9/6 and 34/10/6. Prices declined on scattered selling and realising following weakness of dollar coupled with the lack of support and closed steady at Rs. 34/7, 34/7/3 and 34/7/3.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received the following cable information from their foreign friends on Wednesday:—

New York: Political pressure for 12 cents loan believed to be unsuccessful. Rains in Western belt beneficial. Tendency is to increase crop estimate. Advise sales on bulges.

New York: Weather continues favourable. Doubt loan at this level. Expect gradually lower.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug 14

Previous closing	4.97 3/4
To-day's opening	4.98 1/4
To-day's closing	4.98 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug 14

Previous closing	4.97 7/16
To-day's opening	4.97 13/16
To-day's closing	4.98 3/16
Difference	+.00 3/4

FRANC RATE

London, Aug 14

Previous closing	75.01
To-day's opening	75.01
To-day's closing	75.01
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 14

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.97-13/16 subsequently rising to 4.98 on good support.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.98 3/16.

Franc opened at 75.01 with a very steady tendency and showed little change.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 75.01.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 14

The market closed quietly steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29 15/16d.	29 3/16d.
Forward	29 15/16d.	29 3/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 14

Gold per ounce (£7-0-3 1/2) £7-0-1

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug. 14

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (3/4 to 7/8 per cent) 3/4 to 7/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Aug. 14
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1/6 1/8) 1/6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.66) 5.66 3/8
New York on Bombay (37.58) 37.65
Berlin on Bombay 0.93 5/8) 0.93 3/4
London on Shanghai (1 5 29/32) 1-5 13/32
London on Milan (60.40) 60.46
London on Kobe (1-2 5/32) 1-2 5/32

LONG-STAPLE COTTON CULTIVATION IN SIND

Organisation Of Sale Societies

KARACHI (By mail)

The sale of cotton of good quality in large quantities is necessary in Sind if good prices are to be realised by the zamindars. This can best be done by the organisation of sale societies, according to a recent resolution of the Government of Bombay. The Government agree with the Registrar of co-operative societies that in the initial stages the work of supplying seed should be left to the Sind Provincial Co-operative Ban. The Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind is to be requested in the terms of the resolution, to take steps to open depots at suitable places in consultation with the Sind Provincial Co-operative Bank. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is in the meanwhile to find out avenues for the purpose of organising sale unions, undertaking supply of seed at suitable centres in the barrage area.

As regards the sale of cotton Government do not think that the Registrar's proposal to entrust the task to the Sind Provincial Co-operative Bank and the Zamindari Banks by making arrangements to advance the necessary finance against deposit of produce would be very effective. Finance is only one-side of the question. The organisation of sale societies is be best means of accomplishing this. If necessary material for such societies is not available the resolution lays down that the Agricultural Department should in the first instance organise such sales, taking, if necessary, the help of the co-operative banks for supplying the necessary finance. The Chief Agricultural Officer is to consider whether action on these lines is feasible.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 14

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with October at 61-1/4 and December 61-1/8. Trading continued inactive in the absence of fresh buying following favourable cables from abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 14

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.86-5/8. Prices improved slightly on commission house buying and some covering demand influenced by better technical position.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug 14

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£219 1/2 buyers £219 1/2 sellers. Irregular) £211 buyers £213 sellers. Irregular.

Linseed (£15 5/8 buyers £15 11/16 sellers. Steady) unquoted

Electrolytic Copper (£35 1/4 to £35 3/4) £35 3/8 to £35 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9 1/2) 0-9 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6) 1-6
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-10

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Aug 14

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

(1) "India and China sold heavily. America bought. Market quietly steady."

(2) "Selleras asking 1/8d. under fixed rate. America still doubtful buyer."

(3) "America is now buying a farthing under fixed rate."

(4) "Silver closed 1/4 to 3/16 under fixed rate."

JUTE

August September New Crop (£17 5/8 buyers) £17 7/8 buyers
Dunlop August (£22 1/4) £22 1/4
Lightning August (£20 1/4) £22 1/4

RUBBER.

Spot (5 3/4 paid and buyers) 5 11/16 paid and buyers

Fdrward (5 7/8 paid and buyers) 5 13/16 paid and buyers

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay August September (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers

Linseed Calcutta August September (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata August (£9 3/8 sellers) £9 3/8 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal September (£14 1/4 sellers) £14 1/4 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, August 14

The market was closed to-day.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Bombay, August 14

The market was closed to-day.

ARGENTINE FORGES AHEAD IN COTTON

Govt. Efforts To Capture Trade Of United States

BUENOS AIRES, (By Mail).

The Argentine Government is planning to enter as competitor in a few years on the cotton market. The plan is directed by the Government itself, which believes in the future of cotton in Argentine. In a decree President Justo says, that the Government will help cotton producers and for that purpose a cotton office is opened.

The President of the new office is the Minister for Agriculture Mr. Luis Duhau. In a report, he says that cotton production of Argentine is no longer in an experimental stage. The vast regions of the sub-tropical climate are best fitted for cotton production.

DIVERTING BUYERS.

At the International Cotton Conference in Rome, the great buyers of cotton complained against the packing and price conditions in U. S. of America. The South American countries now hope to book these buyers.

The cotton production of Argentine has grown enormously in recent years. In 1934 more than 500,000 acres of land were planted with cotton, twice as much as 1928. The harvest was 166,000 tons or 32 per cent., more than in 1933. Naturally the figures are far behind that of U. S. of America, where 30 million acres are cultivated. But Argentine has vast regions of uncultivated land, in Chaco 53,000 square miles and in Santiago 40,000 square miles. Both are in the north of the country under sub-tropical climate. It is hoped that much of these lands will come under cotton cultivation.—United Press.

Television Shares Well Supported

SHARP FALL IN TIN CASH PRICE

Wall Street Dealers Cautious But Trading Active

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, August 14

On the Stock Exchange, there was further support in certain industrials including television shares but other sections were generally quiet and rather irregular.

In commodities cotton weakened in sympathy with New York and continued uncertainties surrounding the loan position.

Tin cash price fell sharply as a result of general holding off by dealers.

Wall Street opened steady dealers subsequently showed caution but trading was active.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug 14

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £98 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday, August 6, £98 1/4
Weduesday, August 7, £98 1/4
Thursday, August 8, £98 3/4
Friday, August 9, £99
Monday, August 12, £99
Tuesday, August 13, £98 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 14
3-30 p.m.

Markets generally were quiet and price movements rather irregular. Giltedgeds were easy owing to the lack of fresh support. Industrials were firm at first but the demand slackened afterwards. Internationals and oil shares were generally steady.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£86 7/8) £86 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108 5/8) £108 5/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 7/8) £111 7/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£119 1/8) £119 1/8

3 1/2 per cent. War Loan (£107) £106 3/4

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£117 5/8) £117 5/8

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (24-0) 24-0

Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 1/2) 4 1/2

Hydro Electric (dol 4 5/8) dol 4 7/8

Musical Industries (27-10 1/2) 28-1 1/2

Princhin Johnson (44-0) 44-0

Imperial Chemical (35-0) 36-3

Imperial Chemical Ord (8-7 1/2) 8-7 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (115-0) 115-0

Realisation 1930 (£79) £79

Dunlop Rubber (43-10 1/2) 44-10 1/2

University Ordinary (30-6) 30-6

Ford Motors (36-9) 36-9

Cable Wires (£8) £8

British American Tobacco (122-6) 122-6

Camera A (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (143-9) 143-9

P and O S N Company Defd (18-7 1/2) 19-1 1/2

Distillers (94-0) 95-3

Bred and Dyers (9-0) 10-0

British Celanese (15-1 1/2) 15-1 1/2

J and P Coates Ordinary (65-6) 66-6

Courtaulds Ordinary (59-3) 58-9

Fine Cotton Spinners (7-0) 8-0

Western Limited Ordinary (17-1 1/2) 17-1 1/2

Inter Nickels (£28 3/4) £28 3/4

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-0) 4-9

Tata Iron and Steel (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug 14

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£98 7/8) £98 5/8

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£99) £98 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Bonds (£114) £114

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£117) £117

4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108 1/2) £108 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£111 1/4) £111 1/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (18-9) 18-9
Donaro Tea (41-3) 41-3
Empire of India and Ceylon (30-0) 30-0

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£12 1/2) £12 1/2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (21-9) 22-1 1/2
Gula Kelampong (21-3) 21-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-9) 30-1 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (58-9) 58-9
Burma Corporation (10-4 1/2) 10-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£17) £17
East Rand Proprietors (51-6) 51-6
Rand Mines (160-0) 160-0

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (273-9) 273-9
Goddar New (210-0) 210-0
Moddar New (75-0) 75-0
Sub Nigel (261-3) 261-3
Spring Mines Split Shares (43-1 1/2) 42-6
Union Corporation (167-6) 167-6

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (42-6) 43-1 1/2
Anglo Iranian (68-1 1/2) 69-1 1/2
Burma Oil (83-9) 85-0
Mexican Eagle (5-7 1/2) 5-7 1/2
Shell Transport (74-4 1/2) 77-6
Royal Dutch (27 1/8) 27 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£50 1/4) £50 1/4
L M Ford (£21) £21
L N E R Defd (£6) £6
Southern Dutch (£22 1/4) £22 1/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£134 3/4) £134 3/4
London Board G Stock (£99) £99 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 14

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 44 3/4) dol 43 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 17 5/8) dol 17 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 43 7/8) dol 43 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 102 1/2) unquoted.

Utilise Ganapati Festival To Educate Electorate

As Mingler Of Castes It Is A Great Factor For National Unity, Say B. P. C. C. Secretaries

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. have issued the following Press appeal in connection with the forthcoming "Ganapati" festival:—

It is only two weeks more and the Hindu citizens of Bombay will be celebrating what has now popularly come to be known as "Sarvajanik Ganeshotsava." During the last several years, this Sarvajanik Ganeshotsava has grown into a very popular and powerful institution for demonstration and propaganda.

LOKAMANYA'S OBJECT.

The late Lokamanya Tilak who fathered this institution and gave it a name and a mission, had foreseen its great potentialities. He knew that the average Hindu mind was more susceptible to religious influences than either political or social ones and, therefore, it would ultimately prove to be the best policy to make use of religious institutions, wherever possible, for political and social education. The association of the Late Lokamanya has given the institution both its significance and popularity.

During the first few years, the institution made wonderful progress on the lines laid down by Lokamanya. It served as an effective instrument of mass education, particularly of a political character. During recent years, however, a tendency has been slowly growing among both the organisers of this festival and the public to have more of amuscment and less of education. If this tendency is allowed to run its natural course, very soon we will find that amusement and merry-making will be the only purpose of this great institution. It is high time the organisers of the "Sarvajanik Ganeshotsava" examined the recent development and checked the growing tendency towards cheap enjoyment.

WARNING TO ORGANISERS.

We maintain that lot of public good can be secured through this institution and it should be the conscious endeavour of the organisers to secure it. The activities of this institution should be directed in a channel which would promote the best national interests. With this object in view, we beg to make some suggestions to the organisers for their serious consideration and necessary action.

EDUCATE THE ELECTORATE.

The ten days of the celebration will be a unique opportunity to educate the public on their rights and privileges in the new Constitution. There is a growing demand everywhere in the country for a "Perfect Electoral Roll" which shall include every voter who is qualified to vote. To understand these qualifications and to make a demand for their recognition requires a good deal of popular education. Speeches explaining the new franchise to the public should be arranged at as many places as possible. We are requesting the prominent Congressmen in the city to address these meetings and educate the popular mind.

The cry of "Swadeshi" is not less insistent although there is not much propaganda about it these days. The organisers are earnestly requested to avoid all foreign things and particularly foreign paper and cloth in the decoration of "Mandaps" and other things. Khaddar can be a good substitute of any other cloth. We can suggest the use of the National Flags for artistic decoration.

FACTOR FOR UNITY.

"Sarvajanik Ganeshotsava" has always been a great mingler of various castes and sects in the fold of Hindu society. This is great factor for national unity. If our Harijan brothers and sisters are given an opportunity to freely mix with the other classes of the society, it will go a long way towards reconciliation of feelings. We request the organisers to invite Harijan "Melas" (concert parties) to their functions. This will be an encouragement to Harijans and would, no doubt, restore their good feelings and confidence in us.

London Taken By Surprise

Prices Collapse In Silver Market

America's Refusal To Buy Confounds Expectations

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The sudden change in the American silver buying policy which took London completely by surprise is responsible for a sharp fall in the price of silver to-day.

London expected that America would continue to buy around 68 cents and, therefore, little change was expected, though it was known that the East was selling very heavily.

America has confounded their expectations by refusing to buy at fixing of rate in London except at a much lower level, which caused a spot price of 3/16.

America started by paying rates, but gradually lowered her buying price on the final quotations being about 3/16 below the fixing price.

The brokers point out that despite the recent heavy American purchases there is still a large bullish position outstanding.

WHAT PROMINENT FINANCIER SAYS

"It means that the price which the United States is prepared to pay for London silver depends upon the movements of the dollar," said a prominent bullioner interviewed by "Reuter" on yesterday's fall in the price of silver. The market recently has been wondering whether America fixed her buying price on London at 68 cents or 30-3/16 pence per ounce. Yesterday's weakness of the dollar revealed the authorities' decision to adhere to 68 cents basis, and caused some disappointment as the price of silver now appears to be dependent on the dollar-sterling rate.

The weakening of the dollar is generally ascribed to heavy American purchases of Silver, but many well-informed circles refuse to accept such a contention pointing out that continental funds are moving towards Wall Street in order to participate in the boom which ought to have absorbed the offerings of the dollars resulting from the silver purchases.

Some suggest that the possibilities of increased taxation in America are causing the American purchases of the Sterling. The volume of business in the foreign exchange market at present is small owing to the continued nervousness regarding the gold bloc, which necessitates constant intervention by the British control to support franc.

Panicky Feeling On Bombay Exchange

("Chronicle" Special).

As a result of large stocks in the local market, the general sentiment is greatly unsettled and the failure of the American Government to buy silver created panicky feeling in the local market.

Local stocks are now at a burdensome level and it is almost impossible to carry on hedge-sales from mouth-to-mouth.

Some operators see no way to get rid of the present abnormal conditions and it is feared that local prices must decline to a level where export is possible.

This means that prices in the local market must be lower on parity with London less the present import duty on silver of Rs. 4-12.

The local market opened at Rs. 67-8 and prices declined later to Rs. 67-2.

The market was nervous and there was utter absence of any demand.

SHANMUKHAM CHETTY IN SIMLA

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

It is understood Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty arrives in Simla on September 1st and stays there till 7th.

His visit may be in connection with renewed discussions on the Cochin harbour question.

It is reported that a dacoity took place in the house of one Dalip Singh of village Dhapali in Shahna Police Station. Loss of about one thousand rupees including cash and clothes is reported.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, August 13.

October	10.93—14
December	10.78—16
January	10.76—16
March	10.76—17
May	10.76—18
Middling Spot	11.35—15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, August 13.

October	10.88—15
December	10.73—18
January	10.71—17
Middling Spot	11.20—30

NEW YORK.
New York, August 13
New York 10-55 A.M.—

October	11.06—06
December	10.90—09
January	10.89

New York Noon Call—

October	11.05—06
December	10.89—09
January	10.87—06

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, August 13.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports	10,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's exports to the continent.	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, August 13.

	To-day's 10-12 a. m. Quotations	To-day's Closing
August		6.13—03
September ..		6.01—04
October	5.93	5.93—04
November		5.83—05
December		5.81—05
January	5.80	5.79—04
February		5.79—05
March		5.79—03
April		5.78—03
May		5.78—02
June		5.76—02
July		5.75—02
Middling Spot ..		6.47—04

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, August 13.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS—	
October 1935	7.72
November 1935	7.73
January 1936	7.66
March 1936	7.63
May 1936	7.61
July 1936	7.60
August 1936	7.60
F. G. F. Spot	8.15

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, August 13.

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)..	5.46
Fine (Good Staple) ..	5.61
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.76
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.44
Superfine (No.1 Staple) ..	5.59
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.74
Bengal—	
Good	3.77
Fully Good	3.87
Fine	3.94
Scinde—	
Fully Good	3.91
Fine	4.01
Superfine	4.11

LONDON SILVER.
London, August 13

Market Steady.	
Spot	29.15/16
Forward	29.15/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, August 13.

Gold Bars, Fine per oz.	£7/0/3-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, August 13

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 5/8 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 3/4 per cent. to 7/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, August 13

T. T. London on :—

New York closing rate..	4.97-7/16
Paris	75.01
Berlin	12.30
Madrid	36.22
Amsterdam	7.34-1/4
Brussels	29.43-1/2
Milan	60.46
Berne	15.20-1/2
Prague	119.43

SEEDS.
London, August 13

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton, Aug. sellers £9-7-6.
Linseed Calcutta London, c.i.f. ton Aug./Sept. sellers £11-13-9.
Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton, Aug./Sept. sellers £11-13-9
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Con't c.i.f. ton Aug./Sept. sellers £12-7-6.
Castorseeds Bombay, c.i.f. ton Aug./Sept. sellers £12-13 9

LINSEED OILS.
London, August 13

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Aug. sellers 21/4-1/2.
Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Jan/April sellers 21/7-1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, August 13.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent...	70-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	86-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93-1/2
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	114
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	87
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	108-5/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	107
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	119-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	117-5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	13-3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	112
National Bank of India ..	42
P & O. Banking Corporation..	10

LONDON METALS.
London, August 13.

	£
Copper Braziers	45-1/4
Yellow Metal	37-7/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	14-3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	12-3/4
Tin English ingots Liverpool F. O. B.	218

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, August 13.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe. Parcels September sellers 24/9.
Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels Sept sellers 23/9.
South Australian (wheat) Parcels ; Aug. sellers 26/9.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, August 13.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta, Aug. nominal per cwt. 6/3
C & F Bombay :—
Aug. nominal per cwt. 6/0
C & F Karachi —
Aug. nominal per cwt. 6/0

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, August 13.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality sellers 6-5/8.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, August 13.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per 5-13/16.

LONDON MARKET QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Aug. 14.

Standard Copper Cash (Buyers £31-18-9
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £32
Standard Copper 3 months £32-6-3
Electrolytic copper £35-15-0
NEW YORK.
Blue Eagle 9 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle 7 5/8 cents.
BOMBAY MARKET QUOTATIONS.
Yellow Metal Sheet Rs. 30.
Copper Sheets Rs. 35
Copper Asho Rs. 35-8-0

YOUR HEALTH, YOUR LOOKS —YOUR HAPPINESS

Pure Blood is HEALTH, VIGOUR and LIFE.
Impure Blood is the root cause of Skin Diseases, Boils, Rashes, Ulcers, Sores, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism. The poisons result in damage to the arteries, internal organs and in premature old age. The direct way to health is by purifying the blood with a course of Clarke's Blood Mixture.

In LIQUID or TABLET form at all Chemists and Bazzars. Rs. 2.8 per bottle.

CLARKE'S ORIGINAL BLOOD PURIFYING MEDICINE BLOOD MIXTURE REG. TRADE MARK

Local Agents : CAMA NORTON & CO., Medows Street, Bombay.

DECLINING TENDENCY IN YARN

Upcountry Mills Sold Small Lots

Bombay, Aug. 14.

The important event during the week under review has been the publication of the American Cotton Bureau Report, on Thursday night, the the 8th inst. which has turned out to be more bearish than expected. Production of the New Crop has been estimated at 1,17,98,000 Bales and a highly bearish sentiment has prevailed in the market but owing to uncertainty over the loan announcement the Report has not affected the market as adversely as it would have otherwise. The Report has been followed up by a further decline in prices of cotton in the local market to the extent of about Rs. 10 per Candy. As a result of this, practically all kinds of cotton yarns have been infavourable affected and as usual in declining market turnover has considerably fallen off. The yarn prices have shown a further decline of about 1/8 anna per lb. and the undertone has remained very quiet. In many kinds of yarns the quotations are simply nominal in as much as buyers have adopted a waiting attitude and do not show the slightest inclination to make fresh purchases at the present level of prices and are inclined to wait further till the markets become more settled. Reports from upcountry markets are far from encouraging and demand has remained very slack. It is no wonder therefore, that the local market has been rather unsettled and is likely to remain so, for at least a few days more. Prices on the whole have remained very easy with a tendency to decline still further. Some of the holders have been rather nervous and are getting more and more inclined to press sales without any success. Looking to the present state of affairs, we do not expect the market to show any material improvement in near future.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Spot prices have ruled very easy on account of very low rates for the Japanese and Shanghai qualities. Demand has also remained slack and the dealers are undercutting their prices to clear their stock but without much success. Dealers are losing heavily in their recent purchases owing to very keen competition of the Japanese and Shanghai yarns On the whole hand, Manchester advices show a firmer tendency. In the circumstances, fresh forward business is out of question.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Prices have remained nominally unchanged but the undertone continues to remain very quiet and demand from consuming centres has been very limited. Stocks in the market are accumulating and are getting further loaded with fresh heavy arrivals. Undertone in the prices of single as well as double yarns has therefore remained very easy. As regards mercerised yarns, demand has been very moderate and 2/84s in particular has undergone a sharp decline in prices. Stocks have been rather heavy and owing to continued slack demand, no fresh forward business has been possible. Sampin has fluctuated in sympathy with Cotton whilst Exchange show no change.

ART SILK YARNS.

We have nothing fresh to report in this class of yarns. Prices of Italrayon yarns have remained unchanged and offtake has been on a moderate scale. Undertone in the prices of Japanese Art Silk Yarns has remained very quiet and prices have shown an alround decline of about 1/4 anna per lb. There have been continuous heavy arrivals of fresh consignments whilst demand has been too small to absorb the arrivals. Dealers have, therefore, been very nervous and are inclined to dispose of their stocks at prices much lower than those ruling in the market and some of them, who used to warehouse their stocks in the hope of better prospects in fnture are now clearing off their holdings at any prices available. Consequently the prices of Japanese qualities are undergoing a continued decline and the future tendency is very uncertain. Any fresh forward business is obviously impossible at present. Fresh arrivals of Italian delustred yarns are immediately going into consumption whilst in case of two-fold yarns the Japanese qualities are more in demand.

INDIAN YARNS.

Our Mills have still been showing a firm attitude notwithstanding the easy undertone in cotton prices. Some of the upcountry Mills are reported to have made some small sales, but no business of importance has been possible during the past week. Reports from the consuming districts go to show that no improvement in demand will be possible at or about the present level of prices and unless the Mills can see their way to make a substantial reduction in their prices, No business in bulk is likely to result under the present situation. The undertone continues to remain very quiet and future outlook is far from hopeful.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 14-8-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.001 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 80.9 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 76.7 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 85.7 degrees (0.8 above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 79.0 degrees (3.1 above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W S W
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 188 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10
Rain in 24 hours 0.01 inches
Total rainfall during the month 1.33 inches
Total rainfall during the year 53.11 inches
Weather remarks: Rain

PROSPECTS OF AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Texas Yield And Area Larger

The last Bureau report issued on August 8 was nearest to the crop estimate issued by Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. The details of Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co.'s report received by air mail are as under:—

Based on reports as of an average date of July 25th, and all figures computed to that date, we estimate that the COTTON CROP in the United States this year will total 11,750,000 bales of 500 lbs. gross weight, assuming average weather conditions the balance of the season.

This crop compares with 9,637,000 bales produced last year. Assuming an average of the last five years, and applying to present harvested acreage the crop would be 10,998,000 bales, and assuming a 10 year average the crop would be 10,654,000 bales.

The crop as estimated above is based on an expected harvested acreage of 28,480,000 acres.

The condition of the cotton crop is placed at 73.6 per cent compared with 60.4 per cent last year; a five year average 1930-34 of 67, and a 10 year average 1925-34 of 68 per cent.

The yield per acre is placed at 197.2 lbs. compared with 170.9 lbs. last year; a five year average 1930-34 of 184.2 lbs., and a 10 year average 1925-34 of 177.7 lbs. During recent years the trend of the yield per acre has been upward except in parts of the central valley.

The crop is about two to three weeks late, but during the past month there has been a market improvement in the crop promise, and it is too early yet to tell just what effect the lateness will have on the yield per acre.

BOLL WEEVIL ACTIVITY.

Boll weevils are increasing through the eastern belt, and in parts of Mississippi, Arkansas, southeast Oklahoma, and southern Texas. Leafworms are also reported numerous in Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. The weevil damage is expected to be somewhat larger than last year, but fruiting reports are somewhat better than last year, especially in the western belt.

The eastern belt has had too much rain during July, although May and June weather conditions were almost perfect except for some cool May nights. Through the central valley there is a marked deficiency in moisture during July, but the plant does not appear to be suffering. Following a wet May and June in the states of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana, the month of July was comparatively dry, and some parts of the west are beginning to need rain.

Many parts of Oklahoma where grassy fields were reported last month now report cultivation excellent. In the eastern and central belt there has been much hand cultivation after rains, so as to keep down the weevils and weeds. In the central valley there has been much careful cultivation and farmers are talking much better care of their crops. Farm labour is plentiful. Generally the cotton crop outlook is better than our reports have shown for many years.

ACREAGE AND CROP INDICATIONS

The following tabulation shows the harvested acreage, and the indicated crop this year, compared with the final crop last year, also the five year and the 10 year average crops computed on this year's acreage.

State	Harvested Acreage August 1, 1935	Crop 1934	Five Year Average	Ten year Average
Virginia	57	36	32	33
North Carolina	989	670	631	587	570
South Carolina	1,394	820	682	716	632
Georgia	2,215	1,080	971	976	897
Florida	91	29	24	27	26
Missouri	317	212	233	219	189
Tennessee	776	371	404	370	353
Alabama	2,311	1,121	952	927	907
Mississippi	2,629	1,083	1,143	1,032	1,126
Louisiana	1,270	520	485	509	528
Texas	10,994	3,542	2,408	3,445	4,348
Oklahoma	2,641	856	417	789	811
Arkansas	2,298	937	874	926	945
Arizona	151	130	116	111	109
New Mexico, etc.	126	105	101	104	91
California	222	238	260	228	199
United States	28,480	11,750	9,637	10,998	10,654

CONDITION.

The following tabulation shows the condition of the crop as of August 1, 1935, compared with August 1, 1934, and the five and the ten year averages.

State	Aug. 1, 1935 Indication	Aug. 1, 1934 Government	Five Year Average	Ten Year Average
Virginia	83%	85%	79%	78%
North Carolina	83	77	75	74
South Carolina	76	67	69	66
Georgia	75	69	68	66
Florida	72	66	70	71
Missouri	72	72	76	74
Tennessee	74	74	73	73
Alabama	80	74	69	68
Mississippi	68	71	68	70
Louisiana	63	60	63	65
Texas	64	48	65	65
Oklahoma	66	42	65	70
Arkansas	65	57	66	69
Arizona	92	91	91	90
New Mexico, etc.	85	77	86	85
California	95	96	91	91
United States	73.6%	60.4	67	68

YIELD PER ACRE.

The following tabulation shows the cotton yield per acre by states as of August 1, 1935, compared with the yield per acre last year, and the five, and ten year averages.

State	Aug. 1, 1935 Indication	1934 Yield	Five Year Average	Ten Year Average
Virginia	299	290	272	274
North Carolina	324	316	284	276
South Carolina	281	250	246	217
Georgia	253	220	211	194
Florida	151	146	143	137
Missouri	320	306	331	286
Tennessee	229	260	239	218
Alabama	232	213	192	188
Mississippi	197	220	188	205
Louisiana	195	200	188	205
Texas	154	112	150	141
Oklahoma	155	156	143	147
Arkansas	195	192	193	197
Arizona	414	410	351	345
New Mexico, etc.	400	474	397	347
California	513	556	493	481
United States	197.2	170.9	184.2	177.7

RAINFALL RECORD FOR COTTON BELT.

The following tabulation shows the rainfall in inches in the principal cotton states for three months. The figures are official where obtainable. July figures are estimates based on rainfall records from picked areas.

State	May Rainfall 1935	May Departure from Normal	June Rainfall 1935	June Departure from Normal	July Rainfall 1935	July Departure from Normal
North Carolina	3.47	— 0.70	2.29	— 2.45	7.10	+ 1.33
South Carolina	2.52	— 1.10	2.25	— 2.52	7.55	+ 1.75
Georgia	2.91	— 0.51	2.72	— 1.71	6.05	+ 0.24
Alabama	4.39	+ 0.47	3.72	— 0.60	3.20	— 2.21
Mississippi	5.93	+ 1.11	4.14	.....	1.85	— 3.17
Tennessee	4.76	+ 0.54	4.81	+ 0.59	3.25	— 1.18
Louisiana	7.81	+ 3.29	4.69	+ 0.05	2.45	— 3.76
Arkansas	8.66	+ 3.79	8.29	+ 4.28	1.80	— 2.06
Texas	7.20	+ 3.49	5.08	+ 1.96	1.10	— 1.54
Oklahoma	7.48	+ 2.74	6.36	+ 2.54	1.25	— 1.85

All states in the cotton belt except the Carolinas and Georgia had less than normal rainfall, the greatest deficiencies being in Mississippi, and Louisiana. Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas had less than normal rainfall during July, following wet May and June weather. The more plentiful moisture in the Carolinas and Georgia follow a two months' dry spell. Theoretically the weather in the eastern belt has been perfect. Some local complaints of too much rainfall are reported. In the west, the crop improved with less rainfall during July.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 14-8-35

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.0deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.99 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.79 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Okha Port News

BOMBAY, Aug. 14.

The Port Officer, Okha Port, Okha, wires under yesterday's date as follows:—S. S. "Bahadur" of Asiatic Steam Navigation Company arrived on the 7th instant, discharged 800 tons of sugar from Java and left on the 8th instant. —A. P.

ORDEAL OF CUSTOMS CORDON

Bhavnagar Merchants Urge Stopping Of Search Of Goods At Viramgam

BHAVNAGAR, (By Mail).

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting of the merchants of Bhavnagar, held under the presidentship of Sheth Sukhlalbhai Zaverbhai, on the 6th August, at Grain and Sugar Merchants' Association Hall.

"Bhavnagar port, being a free port, all goods passing from Bhavnagar to British territory or elsewhere via Viramgam and Dhandhuka Customs Cordon, were allowed to pass unmolested and were not subjected to examination and production of Certificates as in the case of goods imported at other Kathiawar ports who used to give rebates from the custom duty. But from June 1st 1935, the British Government have decided to subject the goods from Bhavnagar also, to examination and production of Certificate. This is the result of agitation of certain interested individuals and merchants who are trying to destroy the naturally rising trade and commerce of Bhavnagar. The Bhavnagar State levies duties honestly and according to the British Government Tariff rules, and such duty-paid goods are exported from Bhavnagar via Viramgam and Dhandhuka. Moreover the Bhavnagar State has also erected a Customs Cordon against all States of Kathiawar, similar to that of the British Government.

In the circumstances, it is quite unfair and unjust, on the part of the British Government, to treat our goods at Viramgam and Dhandhuka just as they treat goods from other Kathiawar States, who openly give rebates from the custom duty.

ACCORDING TO TARIFF RULES

"The misgivings of the British Government that the Land Customs Cordon erected by Bhavnagar State, is imperfect and consequently the goods landed at other Kathiawar ports enter the Bhavnagar State and afterwards pass to the British territory, is quite without foundation. Any such dutiable goods when passing through our (Bhavnagar) Land Custom Cordon are always charged custom duty according to the British Tariff Rules and hence it is quite unfair and improper to subject the goods passing from Bhavnagar to such molestation as is done at Viramgam and Dhandhuka, on basis of unfounded doubts.

SEARCHES AT VIRAMGAM

The goods passing from Bhavnagar via the British Custom Cordon are always kept waiting at Viramgam and Dhandhuka for examination. In spite of these goods having been certified by Bhavnagar Custom Authorities, the custom officers at Viramgam and Dhandhuka, break open the cases and bales, etc. Owing to these goods being kept waiting and broken open, several goods are damaged, cross-delivered and mixed up. This creates a great deal of friction between the buyers and sellers and the result is that the sellers have to suffer financially and also for a loss of further new orders. Hence this system on the British Frontier Line should be stopped.

RETALIATION PLEA

As the British Government requires certificates for dutiable goods passing the British Custom Cordon, we strongly recommend the Bhavnagar State Council to ask for the same kind of certificates for the goods entering Bhavnagar State Territory from British India by Railway. The reason for this demand of ours is that the British Land Customs Officers may, thereby, have an idea of difficulties to be encountered in issuing such certificates without ruining existing trade.

This Custom Cordon at Viramgam and Dhandhuka for Bhavnagar has very badly hit our indigenous industries.

This meeting requests the Bhavnagar State Council to adopt the system of examining the goods and levying duties according to the British Customs Tariff rules, if without certificates, at our Botad and Dhasa frontier stations, while entering or passing through our State limits by Railway just as the British Government do to Viramgam and Dhandhuka.

This system of issuing certificates has diminished the imports of Bhavnagar Port and brought certain trades to a standstill.

MONSOON STRONG IN BURMA

POONA, Aug. 14.

Monsoon was strong from South Bengal to United Provinces and in East Central India and active in East and North Punjab and Burma. Rainfall was nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, East Central India and East Central Provinces and local in Upper Burma, Orissa West Central India, West Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, Northwest Frontier Province and Mysore. A few falls occurred in Kashmir, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Malabar, South East Madras and Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall in inches:

Diamond Island 4; Gwa 2; Myitkyina 1-1|2; Kyaukpyu, Bhamo and Akyab 1 each; Gaya 5; Barisal 4; Cherrapunji 2; Darjeeling and Daltonganj 1-1|2 each; Chittagong, Berhampore and Darbhanga 1 each; Benares 4; Gorakhpur 3; Allahabad and Meerut 2 each; Sutna, Mussoorre, Agra and Mainpuri 1-1|2 each; Nowgong and Pachmarhi 1; Peshawar 2; Simla and Sialkot 1-1|2 each; and Hissar 2.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will decrease in Bihar and continue widespread in South Bengal, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces and East Central India and extend in West Central Provinces, West Central India and Rajputana. Monsoon will remain active in Lower Burma and East and North Punjab.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING

Rainfall will be locally heavy in and around United Provinces and in Lower Burma during next thirty-six hours.—A.P.

RAINFALL REPORT

The following table shows the rainfall during the 24 hours ending 8 a. m. to-day :—

	For the last 24 hours	From June to date	Total during same period last year.
	in.	in.	in.
Colaba ..	0.01	53.12	60.69
St. George's Hospital ..	0.00	84.78	79.42
J. J. Hospital	0.03	65.44	68.94
Matunga ..	0.00	62.78	68.30

Departure from Normal +3.46in.

POONA MURDER CASE ENDS IN ACQUITTAL

Sequel To Robbery In Wheat Field

(From A Correspondent.)
POONA, Aug. 12.

The trial of Bala Nana Ghireh on a charge of murder which commenced last Monday at the Sessions Court Poona, ended after full three days.

The prosecution story was that four thieves entered the field of one Ganpat Kalbhor, a wealthy landlord of Loni a village 10 miles away from Poona proper, and a member of the District Local Board. The thieves made for the threshing floor on which were stored about 20 bags of wheat. The accused was guarding this wheat along with two other men.

At about 3-0 a.m. all were awakened with the cry of "thieves thieves!". The accused gave chase. Three of the thieves escaped while accused overtook the fourth, belaboured him, stabbed and did him to death.

Twentyone witnesses were examined for the Crown and only one for the defence.

In the course of a most forceful address to the Jury, Mr. C. de Cruz who defended the accused, pointed out that it was impossible for the accused an old man, to have successfully pursued and overpowered a much younger man belonging to the Manggarodi class whom he called veritable cats.

This argument he added, was further supported by the Medico-Legal expert of the Sassoon Hospital who deposed that the most serious injuries on the deceased's person could never have been caused by the weapon produced by the Crown.

Finally he dwelt on the numerous inconsistencies in the prosecution story elicited during his cross examination and exhorted the Jury to return a verdict of not guilty.

The Public Prosecutor then addressed the court and pointed out that every bit of evidence had pointed to the accused as the murderer.

The Jury retired for not more than 10 minutes and returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty of murder nor of any lesser offence. The Judge agreeing with their verdict acquitted the accused.

Khan Saheb Jehangirji Pestonji appeared for the Crown and Mr. C. de Cruz defended the accused.

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1935

Prophet Mohamed's Letter To King Of Abyssinia

Thirteen Centuries Old Relic Preserved In The Ethiopian Treasury

("CHRONICLE" SPECIAL)

Thirteen hundred years ago.... Mohamed, the Prophet of Islam, sent a letter to Najjashi, the then ruling King of Abyssinia, with his emissaries calling upon the Christian monarch to embrace Islam.

That historic letter is still kept safe in the treasury of the Emperor of Abyssinia and, according to Egyptian papers, was brought and shown to the members of a Muslim deputation when they visited Addis Ababa to assure the Emperor of their loyalty and support in his fight against Italy. The letter is said to be written on parchment paper in ancient Arabic style of calligraphy and at places the thirteen centuries have dimmed the ink. It is sealed with the seal of the Prophet Mohamed.

INVITATION TO ISLAM.

The following is a translation of this letter:

"Greetings from Mohamed, servant and prophet of God to Najjashi, the King of Habsh.

I invite you to Islam. If you accept Islam, you will be saved and God will bless you.

Oh, people of the Book (Bible), come, let us follow a Book which is common to us both. Let us worship the one God and let us not associate others with Him. And let us not consider each other (human beings) as our deliverers. If they raise any objection, tell them you are an obedient servant of God."

This letter along with a piece of wood which is supposed to be a part of the original cross on which Christ was crucified, is kept in a strong iron chest in the treasury of the King of Abyssinia and is supposed to bring blessings on the house of Ras Tafari. It is said that in the event of any calamity the King goes to this room and on his knees, prays to God for deliverance.

When the Muslim deputation was shown this sacred relic, they reverently kissed the seal of the Prophet and the keeper of the Royal treasury who is traditionally a Muslim joined them in their prayers for the safety of Abyssinia.

Later the deputation was presented to the Emperor who said that he had always been proud of his friendly relations with the Mussalmans, relations which had existed since the time of the Prophet thirteen hundred years ago.

In this connection it will be recalled that when the infidels of Mecca were persecuting the Mussalmans, the Prophet had sent some of them to take refuge in Abyssinia and the King, Najjashi, had treated them very generously though he did not himself accept Islam.

Andrews' Interest In Indians In Foreign Lands

Plea For Publication Of Reliable And Accurate News During His Talks With Mahatma

AHMEDABAD, August 14.

Mr. C. F. Andrews arrived here this morning. A representative of the "United Press" interviewed him immediately after his arrival here and asked him several questions concerning India's political problems. Answering these questions Mr. Andrews said that he never offered any advice to Indians on their politics. That is India's own responsibility and function and that must be left solely to Indians to decide. "I have no right nor wish to give any advice in political matters" he added.

HIS TALKS WITH GANDHIJI

Questioned as to whether he had any talk on Indian politics with Mahatma Gandhi and whether he would take the public into confidence by letting them know Mahatma Gandhi's views on the Reforms, Mr. Andrews replied that he never discussed current politics with Mahatma Gandhi and therefore did not know Mahatmaji's trend of mind in these matters. "For instance I never mentioned", continued Rev. Andrews, "in our talks, so far as I remember, the questions of Council Entry or the acceptance of office. On the other hand I had much talk about Zanzibar, East-South Africa and Abyssinia and about the publication of reliable and accurate news about India in foreign countries. These are the questions that profoundly interest me and on which I hope to do some service to India before my return to England."

BRITISH POLITICS

Discussing British politics and the ensuing general elections in January in England with the representative Mr. Andrews said, "I hope that there would certainly be large Labour vote, because the English mind is always inclined to put opposition in power, after a long period of government, by another party. There are clear signs that Labour will capture fair proportions of seats in the whole House. But I doubt whether it will obtain a majority. My forecast would be that Mr. Baldwin will return to power. But even he may not have a clear majority in the new House for if Mr. Lloyd George puts forward his "New Deal" with a strong Liberal backing, this may mean the revival of the Liberal Party under a new name. In that case there would be a triangular representation as on the former occasion when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald took office".

"HOME RECOVERY"

"With regard to India", added Mr. Andrews, "I am afraid, the likelihood is that, whether Conservatives have a clear majority of the Labour Party, India will go completely out of picture. Every moment will be occupied with the arrears of the Home affairs. Like America that has given hardly any thought to anything else except the New Deal during the past three years. England will similarly be occupied with what may be called Home Recovery, that is to say, a New Deal in some form or another."

Mr. Andrews is taking one week's rest here at Seth Amarlal's residence prior to his sailing for England.—United Press.

CONGRESS LABOUR SUB-COMMITTEE

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 14.

The office of the Labour Sub-Committee of the Congress Working Committee is in Allahabad.—United Press.

The third session of Provincial Temperance Conference of United Provinces will be held at Moradabad, the next winter. The Reception Committee has been formed and suggestions for the name of the president are being invited from all the districts of U. P.

FAKING COINS IN MOSQUE

Police Unearth Factory And Arrest Muslim

NEW DELHI, Aug. 14.

Following a raid on the Qaziwara mosque premises in Faiz Bazar last evening the police unearthed a coin-counterfeiting factory and one Rahimuddin Maulvi was arrested.

It is stated that the police recovered also a large number of counterfeit rupees and a large quantity of silver and apparatus for manufacturing spurious coins.—United Press.

BARODA JUBILEE PREPARATIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Aug. 11.

The Baroda City Municipality has donated Rs. 100 to the Ramdas Physical Culture League.

A musical association has been formed in Baroda College.

Mr. Burjorji Mengusi has been elected as President of the J. B. Petit Free Library and Public Hall at Billimora.

Preparations for the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda are going on briskly. In every district, committees are appointed, with the Subas as President. A general appeal is issued by the Central Working Committee inviting contributions to the fund.

It may be mentioned here that the publicity committee has not met as yet. Mr. S. V. Mukerjee is the president of the Publicity Committee and Mr. T. M. Desai is its secretary.

It is expected that the response to the appeal will be encouraging as more than 80 per cent of the fund will be utilised for Rural Uplift through a trust.

No Compulsion For Gaekwar's Jubilee Collections

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Aug. 11.

Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai, Vice-President of the Central Committee of His Highness' Diamond Jubilee Celebrations, interviewed regarding reports appearing in various vernacular papers about alleged move of fixing standard for contribution to the fund, stated "No such standard has been fixed by the Central Working Committee. On the contrary in the general appeal for funds issued by the Central Committee, it is clearly stated that contributions are to be made according to one's desire and ability to pay and they are absolutely voluntary. Any move to the contrary, as stated in some vernacular papers,—if there be any in any part of the state—is unauthorised and the Central Committee would certainly disapprove it.

JAYAKAR ON NATIONALISM

Communalism Must Disappear He Exhorts

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, August 13.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, who had been to Satara in the weekend to preside over some function of the Western India Life Insurance Company, is reported to have given out in the course of some of his speeches there, some radical political views.

Mr. Jayakar delivered a public lecture under the auspices of the Vividha Vyakhan Mala. Mr. R. G. Soman, Congress M. L. C. from Satara presided. The speaker exhorted the audience to develop a common tie of nationalism which as he said it alone had brought a Congress leader like Mr. Soman and one who had consciously broken away from that party (meaning himself) to a common platform. Mr. Jayakar narrated an episode as to how when a Congress leader of Bombay was advised to agitate, in order to back the memoranda submitted by Indian delegates to the J. P. C. Committee if and when Congressmen were speaking of acceptance of offices, he replied that he had nothing to do anything with a thing with which were connected in this form or another. The names of Sapru and Jayakar. "How long is this mentality to last?" asked Mr. Jayakar. "When shall we come to action?" He proceeded. "Nothing can be achieved without unity and common action. I have learnt it to my cost in the R. T. Conferences and J. P. Committee."

Continuing Mr. Jayakar said:—"You will pardon me for plainly speaking the unpopular but truth, —allow me to say that you have to reckon British people as third party to be here for some time more. Communalism must disappear. We are clamouring for the transference of army to Indians; but it will not be good to transfer army to Indians until national conscience of unity is developed.

Speaking at the Western India Life Insurance Company's function Mr. Jayakar dealt on the lost greatness of Maharashtra and declared that getting rich was the only way for Maharashtra to regain it.

The Kamptee Municipality adopted a resolution on Wednesday last to extend the electrification to the whole city at an approximate cost of Rs. 20,000. At present electricity is only available in military cantonment area.

"VILLAGERS NOT AGGRESSIVE"

They Were, In All Probability, Taken Unawares

FIRING IN LOHARU ON AUGUST 8 EXCESSIVE, SAY NON-OFFICIAL INVESTIGATORS

Trouble Caused By Agrarian Grievances Of Entire Agricultural Population

NEW DELHI: (By Mail).

The following statement on the recent happenings in Loharu State, which is about 100 miles from Delhi, has been issued by Rai Bahadur Chaudhuri Chottu Ram, M.L.C., ex-Minister of the Punjab Government, Rai Sahib Chaudhuri Lajpat Rai, Lala Hardev Sahai, member of the District Board, Hissar, Chaudhuri Charanjit Singh, Chairman of the Municipal Committee, Bhiwani, and Pandit Ram Kumar, Commissioner of the Municipal Committee, Bhiwani.

They visited the State themselves and had a talk with the Nawab's uncle and the sufferers. They were not, however, allowed to see the injured people who are lodged in hospital and the arrested persons:

"During the last week the subject of Loharu agitation has loomed large in the press. This agitation has been wrongly described as Jat agitation. The origin of the agitation relates to the existence of certain agrarian grievances which are common to the whole agricultural population irrespective of caste or creed.

"The reason why it has been represented as Jat agitation presumably consists in this that the great bulk of the agricultural population is comprised of Jats. However the fact that even in the batch of the victims of firing at Singhani four of the ten persons killed were, non-Jats, including two Aggarwals and one Harijan, makes it abundantly clear that it is wrong to call it a Jat agitation.

Cause Of Trouble

"We are not at present in a position to enter on a detailed discussion of these grievances. Briefly put, they relate to (1) the pitch of land revenue fixed in 1923 as opposed to the scale of assessment adopted in 1909, (2) the premature or unauthorised re-assessment in 1923, the term of the previous settlement having been fixed as 24 years in 1909, (3) the addition of a new column in 1923 describing the Nawab as Ala Malik thus effecting a deterioration of the original status of land owners, (4) the prohibition of widow-remarriage without the permission of the Durbar which could only be given on the payment of a fairly large fee, (5) the imposition of several other 'lags' (special dues) not recognised under any settlement, (6) a camel-tax, probably Rs. 2-8 per head levied on every owner of a camel, (7) the claim of the Nawab as owner of the Nazul land of the village 'shamlat' and its sale on various occasions.

"Documentary and other reliable evidence is being collected and when the whole material becomes available we recommend that it should be published in the form of a pamphlet, but this will take some time. In the absence of unimpeachable evidence we are deliberately desisting from making any comments on the above grievances.

Firing Incident

"On the 8th of August firing was resorted to at a village named Singhani in Loharu State. The version which has been put forward on behalf of the official side is that firing was resorted to in self-defence on a large crowd which gave unmistakable evidence of its determination to attack a small force of about 50 strong, under the leadership of the Nawab's uncle.

"The version given by the inhabitants of Singhani is that they were only 200 in number and they were asked to pay up the camel tax and when they asked for an extension of time for the payment of camel tax they were fired upon. It is not easy to ascertain the precise truth. The fact that no one in the party commanded by the Nawab's uncle is reported to have been injured and that a camel, a buffalow and a cow have been killed as a result of firing, goes to show that the villagers were not aggressive.

"Another significant fact is that a woman has been seriously injured and a couple of guests also received fatal wounds. The moral of all this is that the crowd was, in all probability, taken unawares.

Twenty Killed

"The number of killed is estimated to be about 20. The particulars of as many as 18 have already been ascertained. The official estimate of the persons injured is 47. This is in all likelihood an under-estimate and the actual number may eventually be found to be nearer 60, than 50.

"The most deplorable feature of the firing is that it was clearly excessive and that the authorities took no immediate steps for the care of the killed and the wounded.

"We heard very alarming reports about four things, namely, (1) that those arrested sometime before were being subjected to very cruel treatment, (2) that the modesty of women had been outraged in many cases and that in one case a woman and her daughter committed suicide out of sheer shame, (3) that the property, particularly cattle, belonging to the inhabitants of Singhani were being taken away by the inhabitants of a particular village in British territory (4) and that there was a good deal of plunder and arson indulged in by the underlings of the State and the floors of some houses were dug up in searching for cash jewellery.

Incorrect Reports

"We went to Loharu in order to ascertain the truth about these reports. So far as the nature of the treatment meted out to the 75 persons arrested during the last week is concerned, we are satisfied that the report was incorrect and seems to have been founded more on what the people thought might have happened than on what actually happened. We were assured by the uncle of the Nawab that these prisoners were being treated properly, we were also satisfied that the story about suicide is incorrect. What happened was that a crazy old woman committed suicide by jumping into a well.

"However there are other allegations of attacks on the modesty of women and we are satisfied from the inquiries which we made from 3 or 4 quarters that these allegations are well-founded even though there may have been a little exaggeration here and there.

Theft of Cattle

"The charge of cattle belonging to the subjects of Loharu State having been stolen by the inhabitants of certain villages in British territory in the absence of their owners seems also to be substantially true, although it is difficult to say how any official or officials can be held responsible for this inspite of the suggestions to this effect by the people.

"With regard to No (4) we were told that a search was being made for a large sum of Rs. 21,000 which was reported to have been collected by the people for illegal purposes but that there was no digging of floors. However a good deal of property seems to have been taken away by the underlings of the State while the inhabitants of the village were away as a result of the panic caused by the stern measures taken by the Durbar.

"We noticed one thing which pained us very much. When we arrived at Loharu at about 11 in the night, music and dancing was in progress in the residence of the Nawab of Loharu. This struck very much like "Nero fiddling while Rome was burning."—United Press.

HEAVY WORKS PROGRAMME

Travancore Legislature Approves Budget Schemes

TRIVANDRUM, August 13.

The Budget Session of the Travancore Legislature concluded today and adjourned "sine die". The Upper House which finished voting budget demands yesterday devoted itself to-day completely to non-official business. The Legislature on the whole voted durnig this session budget demands for the forthcoming year totalling nearly 234 lakhs, the heaviest grants being under the head o. Public Works (Rs. 47,80,000), Education (Rs. 47,69,000), Electricity and Telephones (Rs. 41,97,000).

All Budget schemes including (1) China Clay and Porcelain factories, (2) State Library system, (3) Creation of a Board of Agriculture, (4) Reorganisation of the Fisheries Branch of the Agricultural Department, (5) Opening trade centres for Travancore products in Calcutta, Poona, Karachi and Ahmedabad, (6) Town Planning. Drainage and Water Supply schemes for Trivandrum and other towns and (7) Organisation of a Separate Financial Secretariat, were approved.

Provision was also made for further stages of work on Pallivasal Hydro-Electric scheme and the implementing of the new scheme of recruitment to Public Services, through a Public Service Commissioner.—A.P.

FREE FIGHT IN BARODA VILLAGE.

AHMEDABAD Aug. 14.

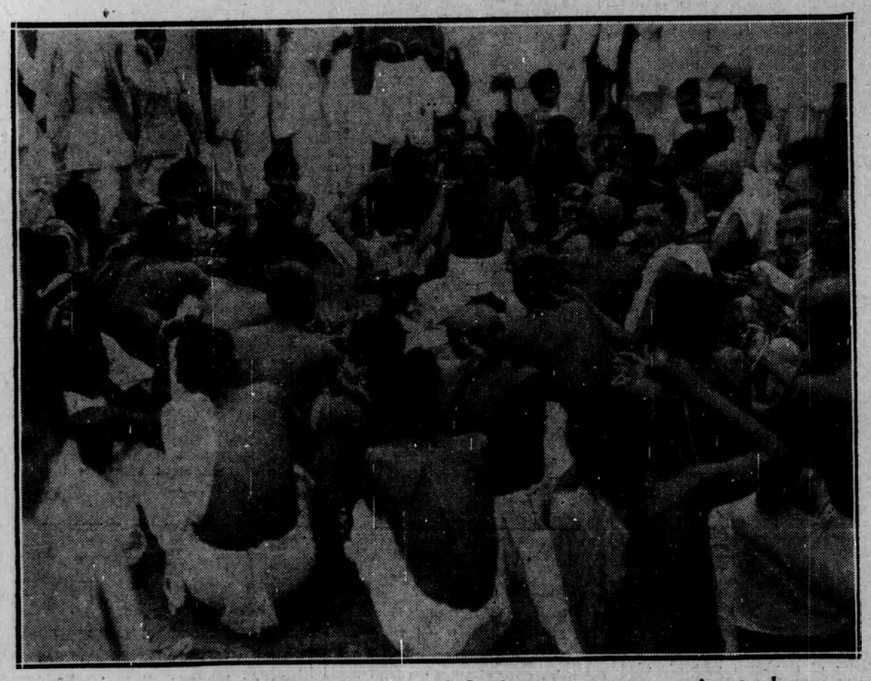
A fight between two factions of Garasias is reported from Garadi village in Baroda State.

It is stated that Dharias were freely used in the fight as a result of which one garasia died and two others were seriously injured.

The State Police hurried to the spot and made several arrests.—A. P.

The bravery of two villagers who boldly faced a gang of dacoits was recognised by the Punjab Government at a darbar held at Lahore on Saturday at Barki Police Post. Mr. P. L. Orde, Officiating Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, on behalf of the Punjab Government presented Chirag Din with a purse of Rs. 500 and Ajaib Singh with Rs. 150. Several other villagers as well as police officers who assisted in hunting down the dacoits were also rewarded, the total sum given away being Rs. 800.

COCOANUT DAY IN BOMBAY



Renewal of the sacred thread is one of the important ceremonies to be gone through among a section of the Brahmins on the "Nariyal-Poornima" Day. Here is a group of Brahmins renewing their "Yajnopavitam" at Chowpatty after a "holy" bath in the Sea on Wednesday morning.

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